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B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

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Poetry and Miscellany.

THE SLEEPING CHILD.

BY LEIGH HUNT.

A brook went dancing on its way,
From bank to valley leaping,
And by its sunny margin lay
A lovely infant sleeping.
The murmur of the purling stream
Broke not the spell that bound him;
Like music breathing in his dream
A lullaby around him.

It is a lovely sight to view
Within this world of sorrow,
One spot which still remains the hue
That earth from Heaven may borrow;
And such was this—a scene so fair,
Arrayed in summer brightness,
And one poor being resting there—
One soul of radiant whiteness.

What happy dreams, fair child, are given
To cast their sunshine o'er thee?
What cord unites that soul to Heaven,
Where visions glide before thee?
For wandering smiles o' cloudless mirth
O'er thy glad features beaming,
Say, not a thought—a form of earth
Alloys thine hours of dreaming.

Mayhap, afar, on unseen wings,
Thy gentle spirit's soaring,
Now hears the burst from golden springs
Where angels are adoring.
And with the pure, celestial throng,
Around their Maker praising,
The joyous heart may join the song
Ten thousand tongues are raising.

A LUCKY CHRISTMAS.

AN IRISH TALE.

BY FRANCES BROWN.

[CONCLUDED.]

Among the Irish peasantry the gossip stands next to the foster-mother in the degree of trust—a spiritual relation expected to assist and counsel, even when natural kindred are found hostile or unserviceable. Honor's godmother was one of those prudent, thrifty, but friendless women, to be met with in all communities. Husband, children and relations had somehow died out, but she had lived and worked alone, and her god-daughter found her seated by her own cabin fire, the red shawl and rosary, her mass-going requisites, already laid aside, and a welcome on her lips as soon as the latch was lifted.—What confidence passed between old and young Honor by that humble hearth, it is not necessary to relate; but it was often interrupted by the latter's looking out for her brother, and closed by the emphatic declaration of the elder dame, that "Art Sullivan was a brave boy; the Lord wud mind brither times, and maybe Owen more asure."

"I'll go back a bit thry to meet him," said the anxious sister, "if you get ready to come wid us," and Honor stepped out on the now solitary road. The air was growing mild and the sky dark with hazy clouds, through which the red sunset flamed over the western hills.—"There's a wet night coming on," said the girl, speaking unconsciously aloud, amongst her many misgivings.

"Indeed, is there, Miss Honor," said a voice behind her, as Frank Barret emerged from a lane close by, which lay direct from his father's farm

The young man had rather added to the splendor of his attire since church time, and apparently collected both his conceit and courage for our grand effort.

"Good'evening, Mr. Barret!" said Honor, with quiet and respectful civility, for Frank was the young gentleman of the neighborhood. "Might I ax ye if ye hev seen my brother Owen, as I hive been waitin' for him, but maybe he has taken the other way?"

"No doubt of it, Miss Honor," said Frank; "an' I hope you will allow me the pleasure of going home with you. Indeed, my errand was just to see you and your people this Christmas evening."

"Thank you Mister Barret, but my gossip's going home wid me; besides I am not company for the likes of you.

"You're company for a lord, Honor," cried Frank throwing himself into an attitude which he thought imposing, right in her path, producing a brown paper parcel from one of his pockets—"Will you wear this silk handkerchief for my sake?"

"No, Mister Barret," said Honor, drawing herself up with dignified but unaffected resolution. "I'll neither take it nor wear it, Misther Barret," she continued, looking the crest-fallen Frank earnestly in the face; "I know you to be an honest father's and mother's son; and to save both you and me throuble, I want to tell you to spake and look no more afther me. I'm a poor man's daughter, an' not your aqual."

"I'll marry you, Honor—I'll marry you!" cried Frank with a ready promise, in spite of both father and mother

"No, Misther Barret, you will not. The decent ould couple 'ill never get grief by me; an' more than that, once for all let me tell you, what I'm sure you know well enough, nobody but Art Sullivan will ever put a ring on my finger."

"He hasn't a rag, an' his mother will never let him marry," gasped Frank, whose affection seemed now fairly drowned by anger. "But since you are so high upon it, Miss Connelly, I know where to go without demeanin' meself," resortin' to the vernacular in his wrath.

"An' who axed ye to demean yerself?" thundered the deep voice of Owen Connelly, who, with a flashing eye and hasty stride, stepped in between the pair.

"Misther Barret has been doing nothing unbecoming a gentleman," interposed Honor.

"It's biat so," muttered Owen, whose blood was now up; but, mollified by his sister's look, he added in a louder tone, "Good evenin,' Misther Frank—I hardly know'd it was you."

"I must go home," said Frank, addressing nobody in particular, "and dress for dinner at the glebe," as he walked hastily down the lane.

Frank's parting speech was not quite a beast, though spoken in the greatness of a rejected suit: or vanity, for with him those matters were closely connected. His was a manageable shallow mind, with nothing strong about it, but a complacent faith in his own abilities, especially to conquer hearts. His pride was flattered by the geniality of the proposed alliance; but Vina never encouraged his attention, and always laughed at his compliments: while the fancy (for it was nothing better) which he had lately taken for Honor Connelly, was invested with a sort of romance, on the old pastoral principle of the king and the shepherdess. In such a character as this, this could not last—we know not if it do in many; and had Honor been as weak and vain as himself the consequences might have been unlucky to more than Art Sullivan. But the girl was much further above Frank in mind, than beneath him in station; and his signals of admiration, however distinct, had not only been unheeded, but the enterprise of that evening was utterly defeated. Frank had ingeniously persuaded himself that the happiness of his future life depended upon it, when he stole out by that winding lane, armed with that pink silk handkerchief, which had been purchased in the neighboring town at least a week before, to visit Honor at her father's house, and, if possible, to make an impression on her heart previous to accompanying the old people to the rectory, where, much to their satisfaction, Mr. Tracy had invited them to spend Christmas evening.

The object of his visit had been found much nearer than the young man expected; but Frank walked home with the handkerchief in his pocket, and in his mind many indefinite though wrathful resolutions to be revenged on Owen, on Art Sullivan, and on both families collectively, while his pride took refuge in the hope of making a complete conquest of Miss Tracy.

"The consate's great in you," said Owen, by way of remark, as soon as he was fairly out of hearing;—"but Honor, what was his business?"

With the same frankness in which she had dismissed her would-be suitor, his sister related all that had passed between them, even to the said dismissal, and then, taking her brother's arm, observed.

"That wasn't your morning's advice, Owen, but you niver meant it to be taken."

"Troth I didn't," said Owen; "only one doesn't know what to say sometimes."

The young man had been found by his family seated in sullen mood at their Christmas fire, having gone home in more than ordinary haste, after restoring the unnecessary ropes to their owner; but on hearing that his sister was waiting for him, he set forth at once to bring her and old Honor home, and thus cut short, as we have related, the indignant remonstrance of Frank Barret.

"The Sullivans 'ill be in great blow this night," he continued, as they walked back to old Honor's cabin; "I'm tould Art tuk the gentleman home wid him."

"Owen, dear," interposed Honor. "I'm afraid they hive little for a stranger. My gossip tells me they're tarrible poor this avison. Their cow has been sick this fortnight. Sorra drap milk she gives; and I hive been thinkin' me mother has butther and chase she could share wid them. Owen, avourneen, ye might ax her, and take it till them, for ould times' sake. I would do it meself, but—" and the girl's face crimsoned.

"Well, whist," said Owen, whose better nature was touched, "I would do more than that for you and the Sullivans; yes—"but here old Honor joined them, with her large red shawl, as usual, serving for both bonnet and mantle, and they proceeded to the cottage.

There was a merry Christmas kept in that humble dwelling. The Connelly's board, crowned with the rarest dish to which their culinary knowledge extended—namely, a fat goose—was spread by a roaring fire of peat and logwood, which glanced from the cottage windows far through the wintry twilight, while many a loud laugh, and jest rose round it.

PART III.

Let us now take a glance at Christmas under Sullivan's roof. There was doubt—there was low whispering there, and busy preparation of their last remaining hen, which the widow had slain by way of entertainment for the traveler, who, now worn out by the fatigues of the day, slept soundly in the inner apartment to which he had retired, while his garments were being dried at the fire.

"It's a brave breeze, anyhow," said Art, as he stirred up the peat, and endeavored to cheer himself, though still speaking low,—for the Sullivans' dwelling consisted but of two rooms, and the partition which separated them, as was commonly the case in Irish farm-houses of a much better class, not quite rising to the roof, allowed every sound to be perfectly audible in the family dormitory, then occupied by the stranger. "We'll be better provided for next Christmas, may-be," continued the young man, with a suppressed sigh. "Mother, since you did give that thrifle to Peggy Rooney, the crayther and has his neather milk nor bother in the house."

"I couldn't help it, avourneen" interrupted the widow, endeavoring to apologise for bestowin their intended Christmas fund on a poor neighbor that morning, "whin she tould me that her mother was sick, and they hadn't a bit for the childer. Nobody know'd thim that the gintleman wis to come."

"Thrue enough, mother," said Art, "an' maybe I shouldn't hive axed him from richer people, but me heart was high."

"An' no wonder; did'nt ye save a life this day? An i'll tell ye what we'll do," said the widow, her thoughts reverting to that grand resource of his flock in all their perplexities—Father Terence—to whom she proposed that Art and Rose should go on a deputation, explain the state of matters, and solicit a loan in kind, for the behoof of their guest, suggesting as a necessary proviso against the occasional emptiness of the priest's larder, that "if his Riverince had nothing in the house, they might step up over to the glebe, "an if Miss Vina has it, she'll give it," added the good woman, with the emphasis which proved how firm her faith was in that quarter.

Art and Rose at once agreed to the project, and were soon on the road, though the wet night which Honor predicted had already set in with calm but heavy rain.—Little was it valued by those children of the hills, who ran hand in hand almost the whole way. But the priest's house was in total darkness when they reached it. After knocking for some time without effect, Art suggested what was indeed the case, that the good father and his housekeeper were enjoying themselves each in their respective sphere—namely, the kitchen and parlour of the rectory. Thither Rose and he proceeded, according to Mrs. Sullivan's injunction, and found the parsonage as lively as Mr. Tracy and his daughter, the priest, the three Barrets, and all their dependencies could make it.—Things looked Christmas-like there, when they knocked. The Rector's man was singing an Irish song, with all his heart in the kitchen; in the low wainscot parlor, the seniors were chatting round the table after dinner, while Vina, who was a proficient on that sweet though almost forgotten instrument, sat playing a planxty on an old Irish harp; and Frank Barret, fully persuaded that he was carrying on the seige successfully, stood with every appearance of devoteduess behind her chair. The girl had smiled satirically enough to herself, but ceased playing and looked up, as Art's knock was repeated when something wrapped in brown paper slid over her shoulder and Frank whispered, "It is a token of humble anoration," as a bright pink handkerchief, the identical one refused by Honor Connelly, rolled out of the parcel on her lap.

"Oh, thank you," said Vina, wrapping it up with a rather scornful air, "but I never accept such tokens."

"Miss Vina, I'm in earnest," said Frank, stepping back, as the rejected present was quietly deposited on his open palm.

"And so am I," said Vina: but here the unsophisticated maid popped in her head with—

"Miss, if ye plaze, here's Art Sullivan wantin' to spake wid Father or the priest."

Vina seemed glad of that summons, for she sped after the maid into the dimly-lighted passage: Father Terence, protesting that his name had ever been associated with a young lady's before, followed her, leaving the parlor-door wide open, which proved too strong a temptation for Frank Barret's curiosity. His mother pursued him with whispered admonitions against bad manners in a superior house: her husband went after her with the same intent, and Mr. Tracy, determined to fathom the mystery of her exit, followed his company, in time to hear how Art related the necessities of his household.

"I didn't intend to trouble ye all," said he, for every soul in the house now stood round him, and old Norah, with her accustomed providence, came with a blazing brand of bogwood, to throw light on the scene, "but there's a stranger cum till us"—here Art paused.

"An' sorra bit's in the house bit an old hen," grasped poor Rose, who, though overcome by the feeling of the moment, hoped to spare her brother, by coming at once to the point.

Brief as this explanation was, Father Terence and the Rector understood it, and each immediately charged himself and Christmas equally with the sin of omission, in leaving the unlucky traveller to the hospitalities of so poor a family. Old Barret took up the same strain, and Frank made great use of it against Vina's peace, but that young lady decamped, taking Rose with her to the pantry; and when the latter and her basket were ready to set forth again, she was accompanied not only by Art—who had been seated in the parlour, and largely complimented on the morning's achievement—but also by the Rector's man, the priest's house keeper, and Frank himself, who went to offer the stranger a choice of quarters.

The widow had turned his garments for the last time at her fire, inspected the boiling hen, and divided a few potatoes for her hungary grand children, who cheerfully ate them by the blaze, when the latch was softly lifted, and Owen Connelly stepped in.

"Me mother's compliminte wid that, Mrs. Sull van," said he, placing a well-covered parcel on the cottage table. "It's just a thrifle from the new cow for the childer."

"Yer mother's too good, Owen," said Mrs. Sullivan, while her eyes filled fast. "Yey may go out born, and see if Art and Rose is comin'," she added, addressing the juveniles, who seemed to know that absence was a duty, for they disappeared instantly. "Owen, won't ye sit in our house a minute, this Christmas night?" continued the widow, placing a chair for him.

"O no, thank you, I'm in a hurry," said Owen, who was softened nevertheless. "I hope Art an' Rose is well?"

"Well enough, Owen," said Mrs. Sullivan; "but there's bad thoughts in your mind agin us, bekase av what past betune me an' yer father; an' I want to tell ye it wis neither pride ner nousince. Yer sisters Honor wud bring a blessin' to any house; an' a betther son-in-law than you no woman could wish for—but oh, Owen, poverty parts us. Wait awhile—you're all young enough; an' if there's real love among ye, it will last till betther times—ay, and bring them, avourneen."

"Ther's no betther times for the poor," sain Owen, shaking his head; and the widow might have heard a rousing step in the inner room, but she did not, for at that moment the door was thrown wide, as the boys, with Art, Rose, and their escort, entered the cottage.—The greeting of Frank Barret and Owen Connelly was by no means cordial, but the messages of the party being delivered, Art, laden with the new dry and warm clothes, proceeded to awake the traveller, who made his appearance in a few minutes, looking as if he had not lately slept, and, thanking Frank and old Norah for the invitations they brought, said he had decided on going to the rectory.

"Come along, yer honor—it's you that will be welcome," said Con the singer.

"In a moment," said the traveler; "but I would speak with this worthy man, Art Sullivan. He whose life you saved in the frozen river is your landlord. I am Sir Thomas Elmsley—young, as you see, and perhaps not over-wise. Whim or frolic induced me to visit this half-forgotten estate in disguise, to see how men and things ruled there; but I have learned enough of my boundary this night never to forget them in future. To-morrow we will talk of getting you and your friend's—here he glanced at Owen—"some land for yourselves, by way of bringing better times to all parties;" and, with another significant look at Rose and the widow, Sir Thomas accompanied the wondering Con to his master's house.

The news told at the Sullivan's cottage was soon made known to the Christmas party there; but we will not dilate on the tempest of astonishment which passed, in consequence, over its different members, and the Barrets in particular, as it gradually calmed down in the presence of the mild young baronet. Neither is there scope in our story for the wonders and changes which the events of that Christmas brought to Castlemore. Suffice it to say, that, before the sacred festival again returned, a large and handsome cottage occupied the site of Widow Sullivan's old house, considerable additions had been made to that of the Connellys', and a tolerably large farm in process of reclamation from the wild hill-side, was attached to each dwelling. Alley and Catharine Connelly had danced at two weddings, and were regarded as promising matches themselves. Frank Barret had brought from the neighboring parish the dashing daughter of a farmer, who was said to have displayed the pink handkerchief on her first appearance at church, and that man of elastic heart continued to be heir of the agency, though both the senior and junior Barrets now lived amicably together in a new house erected on their own farm; the landlord having repaired his family mansion for himself, and announced his intention of residing there every summer to carry on the improvement of his estate; and Castlemore gossips added, with many a note of exclamation, that a lady would soon come home to it from the Rectory, which Mrs. Owen Connelly averred she "had a guess of iver afther he was so ready in goin' to the glebe, whin the very prisint wis wantin' him on the night of that lucky Christmas."

The Interior of Africa.

Becroft, a daring and intelligent English voyager, has years ago dissipated the delusion, that the interior of Africa is a "desert waste." He has shown that it is accessible to navigation and trade; that the climate is as healthy as that of the tropics generally; that there are regions of beautiful and fertile country, affording opportunities for legitimate commerce of indefinite extension. This adventurous traveller explored the river Niger within forty miles of Timbuctoo. He has thrown light on thousands of miles of richly fertile and wooded country, watered by that great stream; and upon the ivory, vegetable, tallow, pepper, indigo, cotton, wool, palm oil, dye woods, timber woods, skins, and a great variety of produce, which invite commerce. To carry on this trade in the vessels which navigate the river, it is necessary to have black crews. The London Spectator remarks:—"Of course the free black, educated in the West India trade, will become useful workmen in penetrating the native land of their race. We must depend, at least for generations to come on the black race to supply the bulk of the crews." For our own part, we do not see why our country should not compete with Great Britain for the rich trade of Africa. Nor do we know any more efficient method of competition than the proposed line of steamers.

Scene at the Tremont House.

Dining room—Yankee at the Table eating dinner.—Superintendant (coming forward)—"Anything the matter here, Tom? Anything wrong sir?"

Waiter—"He say's the soup isn't clean please sir."

Yankee—"That's a teetotal lie. I didn't say 'twas dirty—I didn't say "twasn't clean—she'd'n't hev said anything about yer soup at all, if that linen jacket feller hadn't poked a bill for the dinner in my face afore I began to eat. I shan't pay in advance. He had more'n forty things charged on it—more'n I could eat in a fortnight. Had a lot of wine charged, when I belong to the Sons! What I have I'll pay for when the work's done. This here was recommended to me for a first-rate tavern."

Superintendant—"My dear sir, that was only our bill of fare, designed simply to indicate what dishes may be called for. Our prices for dinner are uniform.

Yankee.—The deuce it is—well, the fact is, I didn' mean anything agin yer soup. What I was agoin' to say was this, that the soup wasn't so clean as I have seen, for yer see, when I was a travelin in Pennsylvany, they had some soup at one tavern, so clean that if you should dip a white cambric handkerchief into't 'twould'n grease it."

Exit Superintendant and "linen jacket feller," amid great laughter from the company.—*Spirit of the Times.*

A SKETCH FROM LIFE.

"You are a good-for-nothing lazy rascal," said an exasperated farmer to his son, Obadiah Davis. "You ain't worth the salt of your meat to me. You have neither watered the horses, nor fed the pigs. There's Sal, scolding down stairs, because there's no wood cut for the oven; and you have left the bars of the lane down, and the cow has gone into neighbor Humphrey's field. Get out, you idle, lazy, good-for-nothing loon—out of my sight."

Mr. Davis was six feet high. Obadiah was not more than five feet three. The last adjectives, with their terminating nous, were rendered much more emphatic by the hearty cuffs with which each one was accompanied, and the last explanatory push, which came from a hand brawny with fifty years' labor, formed a hint not to be mistaken, that the negligent youth's company was no longer wanted.

Obadiah was a lubberly-looking fellow, about seventeen. He bore the beating with a good grace, the necessity of which frequent experience had inculcated; and, without saying a word to his irritated parent, he went down the lane—a neglect of the bars of which had formed one of the counts in the declaration against him—and sat down on a stone, in a little grove of trees by the side of a brook, whose waters swept rapidly over their sandy bed, and filled the air with freshness and music. He ruminated awhile, with his under lip out in a pouting way, which, with him as well as others, was a sign of some internal agitation.

"Yes," he exclaimed—for why should not farmer's boys address the groves and invoke the rural spirits, as well as Tell or Brutus? "Yes," says Obadiah, drawing the sleeve of his coat across his mouth, with more of a view of comfort than grace; "yes, I'll be darned if I stand it any more. I ain't to be beat like a dog all my life, and I think I may as well give dad the slip now as any other time. I'll tell him so't. If he's a mind to give me a trifle, so much the better; if he han't, he may let it alone."

It was about two days after the preceding events, that Mr. Davis was surprised by the appearance of his son, apparently equipped for a journey. He stared at him a moment, partly silent from displeasure, and partly from surprise.

"Well, father," said Obadiah, with some hesitation, "I'm come to bid you good bye."

"To bid me good bye, you fool! Why, where are you going?"

"I am going to seek my fortune in the world, father I know I am of no use to you. I think I can do almost as well any where else. I can't do much worse at all events. So I am going down to York, or somewhere thereabouts, to get along by myself."

Mr. Davis remonstrated with the young adventurer, but found him firm in the purpose which he had, it seemed, been a considerable time in adopting; and, after much useless persuasion, with a voice softened by the thought of their separation, he asked him what course he intended to pursue.

"I am going to study law."

"And how are you to be supported while you are following your studies?"

"I guess I'll teach school," answered Obadiah, with the gravity of a saint.

The old man in spite of his sorrow, could not refrain from laughing at the thought of his young unsuccessful agriculturalist, retailing wisdom and knowledge to the rising generation, or pursuing the subtle shadows of justice through the many labyrinths of law. He looked at him with increasing wonder. There he was, with his brown coat and linsey-woolsey trousers, his hair combed straight over his forehead, and standing in the most awkward of attitudes. But Obadiah, it appears, had made up his mind, and was not inclined to return to his old employment on any terms. He therefore, bade his father good bye, and also his sister Sally and the cook. A short walk over the farm afforded him an opportunity of performing the same tender duty toward the horses, the pigs, and the old cow. All things at length being settled to his satisfaction, he started on his way. The poultry were gathering on the roost, and the old dog Cæsar came after him wagging his tail affectionately, and entreating eloquently, but in vain, to accompany his master on his novel expedition. Many sensitive folks would have yielded a few soft regrets to the quiet and really beautiful spot he was leaving, perhaps forever. But Obadiah never dreamed of regretting what he was doing of his own accord. He cast, therefore, only a slight retrospective glance upon the scenes of his boyish pains and pleasures; and, having surveyed it a moment, with one shut, commenced his journey, whistling Yankee Doodle.

The disadvantages under which he labored were immense. Without education, and totally destitute of experience in the fashionable or literary world; friendless, and almost penniless, he was to make his way among those who had enjoyed proper instruction and high friends from their birth—who had been ushered into public life with the honors of college, and who could scarcely regard the quiet, plain and retiring country boy, except with smiles and derision.

His advantages, however, were not disregarded by himself. He knew the strength of a mind which had grown up in the solitude and quiets of nature's abodes, unweakened by the dissipations of fashion, and untrammelled by the fetters of a bad system of education. He knew that he had great difficulties to struggle against, and that he must depend upon himself solely to supply all the deficiencies of nature and art, by his own unwearied application.

In a splendid drawing-room of a well known city, a young gentleman was entertaining some young ladies—They were all in rich and highly fashionable apparel—The girls were lovely; and they, as well as the graceful youth, whose handsomely turned person excited so much pleasure, and whose attic wit produced such frequent bursts of merriment, seemed whiling away the hours delightfully, in all the charming familiarity of high life. A ringing was heard at the door, and the servant announced Mr. Obadiah Davis, who accordingly walked in, with his hat on, and, with considerable embarrassment, proceeded to business. The politeness ever attendant upon real gentility, prompted the company to restrain their disposition toward mirth, while Mr. Davis presented his letter of introduction, and the gentleman was perusing the same. But when, after having finished and folded up the letter, Mr. Chatterton introduced Mr. Davis to the ladies as a gentleman from the country, whose intention it was to pursue the profession of the law, the lurking smiles curled their rose lips in spite of themselves; and Mr. Chatterton himself, while he performed the necessary duties which the etiquette of the day required, added to the good humor of his fair and merry companions by a wink, which did not pass altogether unobserved.

Mr. Chatterton complied with his request, which, upon the recommendation of a friend, Mr. Davis had made, to be allowed to file his certificate in the office where the young gentleman, under the instruction of his father, was also studying law.

Time passed on. Charles Chatterton, in the full possession of an ample fortune, and surrounded by the blandishments of life, found it thousand things to charm him from his office. He was young, gay and witty. His society was courted by all his acquaintance of his own sex; and among the fair and fascinating of the other, a heart like his was sure to find joys too delicious to be yielded for the drudgery of a lawyer's office, or the remote hope of future fame. He loved music, and its notes welcomed and detained him wherever he went. Dancing was his delight, and there were snowey hands which he knew he might have for the asking, and bright eyes to flash upon him when he did ask; and how could he turn from wilderies like these, for the dusky volumes of antiquated law? He was an enthusiastic admirer of nature, and she wooed him in a thousand ways from his tedious task. Her breath was fragrant upon the air, and her voice came to him in winning tones on every breeze. It was impossible for him to turn a deaf ear to her enchantments; therefore he walked, sailed, rode; sometimes he wandered forth in the morning, to witness the rising sun; and again, in the summer night, the moon would lure him out from the unhealthy lamp, to roam with loved ones beneath her rays.

Now, during all this time, Obadiah was as busy as a bee. He had taken a school, which occupied part of his time, and the income enabled him to defray his expenses. Nothing called him from his duty. The moon shed her silvery radiance in vain; and he had seen the sun rise so often, that it had lost its novelty. His feelings were not awakened by wandering affections, nor was his clear and calculating brain disturbed by the intrusive visions of fancy. Nature, Art, beauty and fashion went on with their various revolutions and adventures, without affecting him—his time was devoted to study, and he knew no other pleasure.

Ten years passed away, and brought with it, as usual many unexpected changes. Chatterton, the lovely, the elegant, the mould of fashion and the glass of form, had been left in poverty by the failure of his father. Bred up in the luxuries of life, and unprepared to meet its rude scenes, he was inadequate to support himself.—His fine but effeminate spirit broke down, and he lives in poverty neglected by his friends, and awaiting a miserable death.

Obadiah, on the contrary, has succeeded beyond expectation. His skill and knowledge have acquired for him a high reputation; and he is rapidly amassing a fortune, which he will doubtless know how to keep as well as to obtain. His manners, too, have become polished during his commerce with the world, and the rough and awkward country ladies now one of the richest and celebrated lawyers of one of the first States in the Union.—His influence is visible upon a large portion of society, and he has refused many offers to send him to Congress. What a pity it is that the fine and delicate enjoyments of our nature are so often inconsistent with worldly success, and that wealth and fame must be sought by so many sacrifices of feeling and affection.

A Father's Vengeance.

The *Courier des Etats Unis* gives an account of a recent trial at the Old Bailey in London—Lord Chief Justice Tindal, presiding:

George Hammond, a portrait painter, was placed at the bar, to be tried on an indictment found against him by the grand jury, for wilful murder, with malice aforethought, of George Baldwin, a rope dancer and mountebank. The prisoner was a man of middle height, but slender form. His eyes were blue and mild. His whole bearing gave evidence of subdued sadness and melancholy resignation. He was 41 years of age, had a soft voice, and his appearance and manner bore testimony to his being a man of distinguished education, in spite of the poverty of his dress.

On being called on to plead, the prisoner admitted he did kill Baldwin, and he deplored the act; adding, however, that on his soul and conscience, he did not believe himself guilty. Thereupon, a jury was empannelled to try the prisoner. The indictment was then read to the jury, and the act of killing being admitted, the government then rested their case, and the prisoner was called upon for his defence.

The prisoner then addressed himself to the court and jury:

"My Lord," said he, "my justification is to be found in a recital of the facts. Three years ago I lost a daughter, then four years of age, the sole memorial left to me of a beloved wife, whom it had pleased God to call to himself. I lost her; but I did not see her die, as I had seen her mother die. She disappeared—she was stole from me. She was a charming child, and but for her, I had nobody in the world to love me. Gentlemen, what I have suffered cannot be described—you cannot comprehend it. I have expended in advertising and in fruitless searches every thing I possessed—furniture, pictures, even to my clothes. All have been sold. For three years, sore and on foot I have sought for my child in all the cities and in all the villages in the three kingdoms.—As soon as by painting portraits, I had succeeded in gaining a little money, I returned to London to recommence my advertisements in the papers. At length on Friday, the 14th of April last, I crossed the Smithfield cattle market. In the center of the market a troup of mountebanks were performing their feats. Among them a child was turning on its head, its legs in the air, and its head supported by a sort of halberd. A ray from the soul of his mother must at that moment have penetrated my own, for me to have recognized my child in that condition. It was my poor child. Her mother would perhaps have precipitated herself towards her, and locked her in her arms. As for me a veil came over my eyes. I threw myself upon the chief of the rope dancers. I know not how it was: I, habitually gentle, even to weakness, seized him by his clothes. I raised him in the air, then dashed him to the ground—and then again. He was dead. Afterwards I repented what I had done. At the moment, I regretted that I was only able to kill but one."

Chief Justice.—Those are not Christian sentiments.—How can you expect the court or jury to look with favor on your defence, or God to pardon you, if you cann

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1851.

☞ We have studied our legislative records in vain this week. Not a scrap have we found of any local or general importance—all, from "petitions presented" to [illegible] have been as "dry" and tasteless as a [illegible] after a hard spree. When we can find [illegible] "set down" we'll do it—but in the mean time, kind reader, don't ask us, "what's the news from Harrisburg?"

☞ Gen. Sam. Houston has written a letter to Hon. John Letcher, of Va., on the Union, Slavery, the Compromise and South Carolina. It is, so far as it relates to the attitude of the Palmeto State, a picquent and spicy document, calculated to make the "galled jade wince," and exhibit the abettors of Hale, Giddings & Co., in the South, in their proper attitude. On the Union it is eminently happy, patriotic and conservative. We will publish it next week.

The Plank Road Meeting.

The plank road meeting, held in this city on Thursday afternoon in pursuance of notice given in the papers last week, was well attended and harmonious. We trust it will have a good effect. The resolutions are mild and conciliatory, and embrace many facts having an important bearing upon the question involved. We regret to say, however, that they were too lengthy for our columns this week. Other matters previously in hand, and advertisements which could not be excluded, compell us reluctantly to hand them over to our cotemporaries for publication first.

Judge Thompson's Prospects.

The nomination of Judge Thompson, by the Democracy of this county, for a seat upon the Supreme Bench, has been received with much favor in other portions of the State. Crawford county, it will be seen, has responded to it so heartily that, after instructing her own delegates, she surrendered to our county the Senatorial delegate to the Judicial convention, a favor we little expected and did not claim. The *Pennsylvanian*, after copying an article from our columns urging the nomination of the Judge, endorses it thus: "While we are sorry to loose the valuable services of this gentleman in the National Council, we agree with the *Observer* in the opinion, that few men are better qualified for the arduous duties of the Supreme Bench than Judge T."

The Wayne County *Herald*, the able organ of the Democracy of Wayne, copies the same article into its *editorial* columns entire, thus giving it a constructive endorsment highly flattering. The Lycoming *Gazette*, that old and reliable sentinal of the Democracy, also speaks of Judge Thompson's nomination as one which would be likely to give general satisfaction. In short, wherever Judge Thompson is known his elevation to the Supreme Bench is ardently desired.

The Chronicle and "The Presidency."

The *Chronicle* has a curious article, this week, in relation to the position of the whig party, past and present, in regard to the Presidency. It reads much to us like an admission of all we charged against that party in 1848—viz: seeking in a Presidential candidate mere availability, without references to those high and statesman-like *qualifications so essential to a successful administration of the government*. The Editor bases his remarks and draws his conclusions from the hypothesis that "In these days of political intrigues and aspirations, the question becomes not who is most competent to fill the senatorial and Presidential chair, but who is most likely to be the most popular man;" and that, "Our greatest and most patriotic statesmen have been denied the confidence of the entire people, or at least of a determined majority of them, because of their straight forward devotion to the great interests of the country, as embedded in the political principles of their party." In proof of the truth of this position, he cites the fact that Henry Clay, "the first of American Statesmen was defeated in the Presidential contest by" James K. Polk, "a man comparatively little known, of comparatively little experience in the essential training of a statesman." The writer might also have added that this same "first of American Statesmen" was also twice defeated in the "house of his friends" by men of no pretentions to statesmanship—one of whom, at least, had not paid the compliment, to the civil and religious liberty guaranteed him by the Constitution, is young for forty years. The Editor undoubtedly forgot this, but in attonement he refers to another case, of a somewhat later date than the first, but exhibiting equally conclusive evidence of the correctness of the premises laid down in the first part of the article. He says: "In 1848, Gen. Taylor, an able military veteran was elected over Gen. Cass, a statesman of acknowledged experience and talents. Our senatorial contests in Pennsylvania, also exhibit the *same disregard to talents and experience as well as to principles*, when we have preferred the election of such men as Sturgeon and Bloodhead, to Forward, Meredith or Stewart, or if you please to those democrats of sterling talents Buchanan, Thompson and Black." If we read this aright, after keeping in view the hypothesis laid down in the first part of the article, and which we have quoted, the writer has arrived at the conclusion that the election of Gen. Taylor, though an "able military veteran," "exhibited" a total "disregard to talents and experience as well as to principle." No wonder, after acknowledging this, the writer should arrive at the conclusion that the whig party will choose for their standard bearer in 1852, another "able military veteran," in the person of Gen. Scott; and, we may add again, "exhibit the same disregard to talents and experience as well as to principle."

The First Effects.

The Buffalo and Albany railroad companies have held a meeting lately, and resolved to charge, after the first of April next, a uniform rate of, two cents per mile on passengers between Buffalo and Albany. This is a considerable reduction from the old price, and is the result of the near completion of the New York and Erie road. It will do no good, however: that road has fleeced the public too long to be forgotten soon, and when the New York and Erie is fished to this place, in August next, they will have to come down a dollar or two more, or go without passengers.

The First Move of Bentonianism.

The publication of the daily and weekly *Globe*, at Washington, is to be suspended the 4th of March, because, the publisher says, the increased price of labor "will not allow him to print it longer without serious loss." But letter writers from Washington assert, and with much plausibility, too, that this published reason is not the true one. They assert that the *Globe* will suspend publication because a fund of $30,000 has been collected to convert it into a Free Soil sheet for the support of Mr. Benton for the Presidency, and Mr. John Van Buren for the Vice Presidency. Thus the programme of 1852 is developing. Mr. Benton may be said to be already in the field; and the next demonstration will find his name run up to the column-head of the new journal, whose organ it is destined to became. If this is so, and it does not seem improbable at all, the incipient step is taken with a *lie* for its basis. A fitting commencement for such a purpose, truly!

New York Politics.

The whigs are having some queer doings among themselves in New York about this time. The feud between the partizans of President Fillmore and the partizans of Senator Seward, daily becomes more bitter and extensive. The fact that most of the Federal officers in that State are filled by Seward men, deprives the President of a powerful engine, which otherwise he might use for the protection of his pretensions. He dare not oust them from office, and so has the peculiar satisfaction of seeing those whom he has the power and inclination, but not the courage to strip of their means of injuring him, enjoying the emoluments and honors which he ought to confer on his own friends. The preponderance in number is heavily in favor of Seward.

Senatorial Delegate to the Judicial Convention.

It will be seen by the following correspondence between the Conferees, appointed by the Democracy of Crawford and Erie counties respectively, that they have selected M. B. Lowry, Esq. of this county, as the Senatorial delegate to the Judicial as well as the Gubernatorial Conventions. This is highly gratifying to the friends of Judge Thompson, and is a concession on the part of Crawford which will be cheerfully reciprocated the first opportunity offered. We submit the correspondence without further comment:

The conferees appointed by the Democratic County meeting of Erie county.

GENTLEMEN:—Your county instructed you to support M. B. Lowry, as the Senatorial Delegate to the Gubernatorial Convention. The Democratic party of this county, in mass meeting assembled, have concurred in that nomination with great unanimity. It now only remains for you and ourselves to appoint a Senatorial Delegate to represent this Senatorial District in the Judicial convention; we therefore appoint M. B. Lowry, Esq., as that Delegate, and ask for your written concurrence. This will obviate the time and expense necessary in a formal meeting. M. B. Lowrey is known, not only to be one of our most influential Democrats, but is a strong personal and political friend of Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, whose promotion to the Supreme Bench is a result which would be highly gratifying to every friend of Judicial purity. Should you go agreed with us in this selection, you will please have this correspondence published in the Democratic papers of this Senatorial District in order that the action of the conferees may be fully made known. If the conferees of Erie county shall concur with us in appointing Mr. Lowry, please inform us as soon as may be. You will address George W. Howard, who resides in Meadville.

Yours Respectfully,

A. RYAN,
GEO. W. HOWARD,
JESSE SMITH,
} Senatorial Judicial Conferees of Crawford County.

ERIE, Penn., Feb. 15, 1851.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of the 11th inst., came duly at hand, in which you inform us of the concurrence of your county in the nomination by this county of M. B. Lowry, Esq., as Senatorial delegate to the Gubernatorial conventrou; and also naming him as Senatorial delegate to the Judicial convention; it only remains for this county to concur in that appointment. This county having named the delegate to the Gubernatorial *convention, it is due to Crawford county to name the* delegate to the Judicial convention. We therefore concur most cordially in the nomination made by you.—We do this the more cheerfully from the high and well known reputation of the gentleman named, as also from the fact that he is known to be a sincere and ardent friend of our distinguished fellow citizen, Hon. James Thompson, named by the West for the high and honorable position of Judge of the Supreme Court.

We are very respectfully,
Your ob't and humble serv'ts.

JAMES NORTON,
P. W. GERRISH,
} Senatorial conferees of Erie Co.

To Messrs. A. RYAN, GEO. W. HOWARD, JESSE SMITH, Senatorial Conferees of Crawford County.

Our Country's Growth Abroad.

The unparalleled increase of the American States in population and wealth, as exhibited by the census, the first droppings of which have been received across the water, is eliciting no little remark and astonishment among our transatlantic brethren. The London *News* says these partial returns, come like the "drops of a great shower, which fall heavy, one by one." "Startling as these results have heretofore been," continues that journal, "they are destined to be cast completely in the shade by those about to be disclosed by the present census, which will exhibit an increase of material and industrial development unparalled in the annals of nations.—For this two causes may be assigned—first the unexampled prosperity of the country since 1846, when the tariff was, for the first time, placed on a purely revenue basis, and more especially since 1848, when the stream of California gold set in steadily, deeply and copiously to the eastward; and secondly, the universal extent to which in the last four years, famine, pestilence, and political disturbances have drained both the British isles and the continent of Europe of their redundant population. It is not to be doubted that within the last ten years nearly three millions of the subjects of the British crown have transferred themselves, and virtually their allegiance too, to our transatlantic rivals. The emigration during that period from Germany, Denmark, and other portions of the continent, has also been unwontedly great. The results of so sudden and extensive a transfer to America of what is there the most desirable of all kinds of capital, viz: efficient labor, can scarcely yet be calculated. But it is not labor alone that has thus been transferred.—Money has gone along with it in unprecedented quantities, thus still farther enhancing the rapid acquisition of the means by which a free and industrious people accelerate their individual fortunes and national development."

While such is the impression created upon the English mind by the partial exhibit of the census just taken, the sensation it has produced among the people of the continent, is equally strong. The *Berlin* correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* writes of it as follows:

"*But never has the growth of material interests so surprised* the world as that brought to light by the late census in the United States. The statistics are mostly copied in the foreign papers, and such gigantic strides in wealth and population are looked upon with wonder here in the Old World. Men say, and with truth I suppose, that the history of mankind has no parallel to such a steady, *unexcited, firmly laid progress*. And I have no question that these next years will show an increase of emigration from these countries of continental Europe which will be still more astounding—and be it remembered, too, an emigration of thorough, industrious laborers and mechanics, the best perhaps that we could have from Europe. I find men every where in these German States dissatisfied with the condition of their country, and fearful for the future, looking eagerly to the free land over the waters—men often, too, not at all among the ignorant classes. This is especially true of the smaller States, like Saxony, which can gain nothing from these wars and disturbances, and may lose everything.

"It must make you at home look anxiously around at this immense foreign element infusing itself into our country, its society, and into the spirit which is to form its new institutions. However, as a mixture of races in the world's history has ever invigorated any single stock; and as the English language—the great language of the future—is an amalgamation of all languages, we need not fear perhaps for this corresponding amalgamation of nations—this meeting together of nearly all races of the earth on our wide, richly stored land. It is a grand experiment, however, and men watch anxiously the issue."

Is there an American
With soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land.
If such there be go mark him well:

☞ How this country is "refined;" how it groans, or rather how the whigs groan for it, on account of the tariff. The Pottsville *Emporium* learns that a Boston company has purchased of the Miners' Bank, a lot at Fishback, in the upper part of Pottsville, and propose erecting thereon early in the spring, a large Rolling Mill and Nail Factory.

☞ To soften a man's manners, there is nothing like love. We care not how boorish a fellow may be, get him inflamed with cupid, and in less than four weeks you will see him studying Byron and indulging in ruffled shirts.—*Ex. Paper.*

Query.—Is "studying Byron and indulging in ruffled shirts," an evidence that "man's manners" have "softened." We have heard it hinted that "ruffled shirts" was evidence of a *soft* head, but the result above is beyond us.

An Arithmetical Question.

The whig papers are footing up the loss and gain in the Missouri Senatorial election, and are puzzled to find out what good they have derived from Geyer's success. The wooly-head brauch are particularly chagrined at the election of such a whig Mr. Geyer is decidedly in favor of the fugitive slave law.

"The Wheeling *Argus* has at its head the name of General *Lewis Cass*, for the Presidency in 1852, subject to the Democratic Nominating Convention. We have a mind to move to amend by striking out all after the word General, and inserting SAM HOUSTON."—*Cadez, O. Sen.*

And we have a mind to second the motion.—*Ohio Pat.*

And when the Democracy call for the yeas and nays the Baltimore convention will announce that the *yeas* have it. Mark that.

An Agricultural College.

In the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, we find the outlines of a project for the establishment of an Agricultural College by the State. The propriety and usefulness of such an institution is ably argued by the Superintendent, and the duty of government to extend every possible facility to the advancement of agricultural science is strongly enforced. We are truly glad this subject is drawing the attention of our public servents, and more, that in pointing out the course of studies which ought to be taught, the musty languages of the past, over which so much valuable time is now wasted in our colleges, are passed over in silence. The plan, as detailed by the Superintendent, embraces an institution large enough for the instruction of 500 pupils at a time, three hundred to be supported by the State, and two hundred at their own personal cost. The State pupils selected from every county, in the ratio of three pupils for each member of the House of Representatives, the selection to be determined by the standing of the candidates in the common schools, so that admission to the State institution should be the highest reward of merit.

The term of instruction for the State pupils should be not less than six years, commencing about the age of twelve years. After the organization should be completed and the system in regular operation, fifty pupils would, therefore, enter, and fifty be discharged every year. A Board of Regents, consisting of three persons, to be elected by popular vote, to regulate the fiscal affairs, appoint professors, &c. One thousand acres of land to be purchased, affording all the pupils a sufficient area for the practice of tillage, after deducting space for woodlands, orchards, pleasure-grounds, yards and buildings; suitable buildings to be erected for the domestic and school accommodations of the pupils; a library and philosophical apparatus. Eight professors, with sixteen assistants, for the various branches of instruction, and for the maintenance of discipline among that number of pupils. The course of instruction is indicated in the following list of teachers: A Professor of English Literature and Mental Philosophy *ex officio* President of the Faculty with two assistant teachers in the primary departments. A Professor of General History and Political Economy, with one assistant. A Professor of Mathematics, with two assistants. A Professor of Practical Farming and Rural Architecture, with six assistants. A Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, General Chemistry, Geology and Botany, with two assistants. A Professor of Natural Philosophy, Mechanics and Engineering, with two assistants. A Professor of Comparative Anatomy, and *ex officio* Physician of the Institution. A Professor of the German Language, with one assistant. In this list the number of professors is eight, and of assistants sixteen. Six of the latter should be females, who are not thoroughly competent as teachers; but whose influence on the morals and manners of boys, is essential to their proper cultivation.

The financial features of the project make the total original outlay for lands, buildings, implements, &c. $350,000; current outlay, interest, $15,000; salaries of Regents, $3,000; President, $2,000; seven Professors, $1,200 each, $8,400; ten male assistants, $5,000; six female assistants, $1,800; salaries of overseer, steward, matron, and seventeen female domestics, $3,300—total expenses, $23,500. The gross annual expenditures, including salaries, clothing, food, &c., $71,500, annual income, at $150 a year, for each paying pupil, $30,000—total net cost to the State, $41,500, or about one hundred and fifty dollars for each State pupil. This fund, the Superintendent thinks, will attract a large number of pupils from other States.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says the Agricultural School at Germantown, in this State, a private enterprise, and necessarily limited in resources, has pupils from the most distant parts of the country, and its merited success proves the correctness of the opinion expressed in the report, that a State Institution, on the comprehensive scale proposed by the Superintendent of Common Schools, would be eagerly sought by students from other States.—The report fixes the annual charge for such students at one hundred and fifty dollars—covering every item of education and maintenance, clothing only excepted. This charge is certainly too low. There can be no doubt that the institution, founded and conducted as the Superintendent proposes, would at once command two hundred *paying students from our own and other States, at two hundred dollars* a year each. This would yield forty thousand dollars a year, reducing the cost of the institution to the Commonwealth to thirty-four, instead of forty-four thousand dollars, as the report estimates. There is no college in the country that offers equal advantages for the same charge.

☞ A correspondent of the Rochester *Advertiser* proposes a new ticket for 1852. He suggests Gen. Sam. Houston, of Texas, for President, and Horatio Seymour, in New York, for Vice President.

A CURIOUS INCIDENT.—The following curious statement, in an extract from a letter received by Philip Sleeman, Esq., of Plymouth, from his brother, Col. W. H. Sleeman, and dated, Court of Lucknow, *Hindostan, India, Oct. 3, 1850*; I must now tell you about a poor boy, who was found in a wolf's den, with a she wolf, and three cubs and three whelps. When dug into by some of my troops, they all bolted together, and the boy ran so fast on all fours, that he outstripped the whelps, and was with great difficulty taken by a mounted trooper.—The mother of the whelps had carried him off from his parents some years before, and had brought him up as her own offspring in her den.

A VALUABLE PRESENT.—The New York Express says: "The porcelain traveling breakfast service of Napoleon, left by his will to his mother, and by her left to her grandson, Prince de Canino, has by him been presented to Major Cass, our Charge at Rome, as a testimonial for the latter's attentions to the Prince, upon the overthrow of the revolutionary authorities. The Prince is now an exile in Switzerland. The services has been delivered over to Major Cass, in Rome, in pursuance of instructions from the prince to his agents in that city. But can he constitutionally receive it? The last clause of section 9 of article 1. of the constitution seems to us to prohibit its reception. Once a "prince" always a prince, we should say, though in exile, and so temporarily powerless. The right to receive is certainly questionable, at the least."

THE DARK TRAGEDY AT OBERLIN.—A friend writing from Elyria says: "Yesterday one negro shot another in Oberlin—cause, both loved a white woman. Mann was the one shot. He, about three weeks since married Louisa Pearce, a white woman and half sister of Amos Dresser. Riggs, the one that shot Mann, had some difficulty with him about the woman. They met yesterday and Riggs shot Mann through the head, killing him instantly. He was arrested. A Special Grand Jury was empanelled and he will be tried at this term. He will probably be tried under the "Fugitive Law."

"Love and Murder" have long been near friends, and love mixed with a fair portion of jealousy makes very good murder. We regret that death has released the white woman from her black bridegroom, for we should have wished her to have lived with *him* till good old age put a period to her deep-dyed affection.—*Cleveland Herald.*

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.—We noticed a few days since that a gang of drunken fellows had entered the house of a poor old laboring man named Laning, in the town of Marcy, and beat him severely, frightening his aged wife so that she fled to the woods where she perished of cold during the night. This atrocious outrage was perpetrated by a party of young men who had been drinking freely at the tavern near the Marcy meeting-house, and proceeded to the house of Laning, which is situated in a lot some distance from the highway, where they at once commenced a violent assault, breaking in the windows, doors and roof. The family consisted of four persons, the old man and his wife and two daughters, one of whom is married and near her confinement, and the other about sixteen. Having effected an entrance they immediately assailed the old man beating and bruising him in the most cruel manner. his wife fleeing to the woods in fright, as already stated, where she perished in the night. The fiends then attacked the two daughters in the most barbarous manner, tearing off their clothing and in turn violating their persons. It is feared the married daughter cannot survive. An examination was held before Hazen, Fox, Esq., Justice of the Peace, on Saturday evening, and two or three persons were committed. It is said some of the parties have escaped.—*Utica Observer, 10th.*

The Western Railroads.

Correspondence of the Erie Observer.

MARION, O., Feb. 10th 1851.

MR. EDITOR:—Being a regular reader of your excellent paper, I am kept tolerably "posted up," as the saying is, with respect to the doings connected with the Lake Shore railroads. I am very glad to find that the people all along the shore are wide awake to the importance of the immediate completion of a line, destined to be one of the greatest, (if not the greatest) thoroughfares in the world. Our people, that is, the people of central Ohio, are not merely incidentally interested, but directly, deeply and vitally, interested in its speedy success; as it is by that route that we shall have our railroad connection with *New York and New England*.

The recent completion of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad, from Cleveland to *Galion*, at the Eastern terminus of the Bellefontaine and Indiana railroad, has given a fresh impetus to the onward movement of our citizens in their own important link in the great thoroughfare; and the work of clearing and grading the whole route, 118 miles, from Galion to the western boundary of the State of Ohio, at the town of Union, is now under contract, and going ahead vigorously. Within two years we hope to have a continuous road, not only entirely across the State, but through Indiana to Terre Haute, and to Indianapolis, Madison, Louisville, and many other important points. By next August, it is expected that the road will be ready for the rails from Marion to Galion, 23½ miles; and as soon as the iron can be laid down, we shall be within *four hours* of the city of Cleveland. Erie is only 79 miles, or about three hours further by railroad, and I trust that no time will be lost by your Lake shore folks, in permitting us to run our cars to Pennsylvania's Lake city—or as a certain Engineer termed it some years ago, the "Buffalo of Pennsylvania."

Let us run our Ohio gauge of 4 feet 10 inches that far, and make the change if necessary to some other gauge, *there*. Our interest, you know, is to throw that change of gauge as far Eastward as possible; but if we *must* have a break in the line this side of Buffalo, let it be at Erie—always provided, you will *bring one gauge from Buffalo* to Erie, and another from Dunkirk to Erie. In that case, our business changes would be all made at Erie, between articles going to New York city, by the New York and Erie railroad, and those going to New England by the Buffalo and Albany roads.

When our people have their railroad opened to Cleveland, you must not expect them to rest satisfied with steamboat navigation thence to Erie and Buffalo—they must have the *Rail*. Steamboating for passengers was well enough once, but like many other things it has had its day; and with a line of railway along the margin of Lake Erie, which for all practical purposes, will be *level* and *straight*, it must hide its diminished head. Thirty miles an hour is the very least that you can think of doing along that glorious Lake Shore road.

Sometime has elapsed since I had the pleasure of seeing many warm *friends residing in your pleasant city*; and if I *should* have to wait yet "a little longer," till the Iron horse can devour the space between us in six or seven hours, depend upon it I shall be there, if life and health are spared, with the first train of cars.

Yours, &c. R.

Particulars of the Atlantic.

The following is an account of the accident to the Atlantic, from Lt. Shufeldt, the first officer of the Atlantic, to the editor of the New York Herald:

In order to prevent garbled statements of the recent accident to the Atlantic from obtaining publicity, I take the liberty of sending you a correct narrative of facts, compiled from her log, and for which I vouch. The Atlantic left Liverpool on the 28th December in fine steaming order, and without any apprehension on the part of her officers in regard to the voyage. It was blowing a strong gale at the time of her departure from W. S. W. so much so as to render it impossible to land her pilot.

On the 29th, at 9½ P. M., she passed Cape Clear, and fairly commenced her homeward passage by plunging at once into a heavy head sea and steaming strong westerly gales, which continued without intermission for the time following up to the day of the accident on the 9th of January. At noon she was in latitude 46 deg., 12 min., longitude 41 deg., with it blowing a strong gale from W. N. W.

At 2½ P. M. the engines were stopped, as it was first supposed by the engineers on account of the breaking of the eccentric strap to the starboard engine, and on examining it was determined to go ahead again, working that engine by hand, but another revolution of her wheels proved that the accident was of a much more serious nature; the main shaft was found broken completely through in a diagonal direction, and also the bearing of the starboard pillar block. The additional turn, after the first stoppage, caused one part of the shaft to lap over the other, thus fracturing both pillar blocks and rendering the engines perfectly useless.

The ship was at once hove to, under storm canvass, the wheel lashed and all hands employed during the night and following day, in sending up two of her square yards, and stripping her wheels of the floats, a task at once difficult and dangerous in a gale of wind, with the deck covered with ice; but fortunately it was accomplished without accident.

On the 7th and 8th, lay to with the hope of the gale abating and a change of wind, as the captain and all hands were extremely anxious to reach some point on our own coast. On the 9th the wind hauled to the N. W., and became quite moderate. She immediately made sail and shaped a course for Halifax, 897 miles distant, and New York 1400. This weather continued till meridian of the 10th, when an observation placed the ship 180 miles south and 70 miles west of her position, at the time of the accident. A gale now sprung up again from the South west and it became necessary to heave the ship to, for even with moderate weather it was evident to all she could do nothing by the wind under canvass.

At 8 A. M. of the 11th, a large ship passed bound to the east, but she either did not see or took no notice of our signal of distress. At 10 P. M. after taking an accurate account of stores on board, and considering the apparent impossibility of reaching in with the ship in her disabled condition, the captain determined with the consent of the officers and passengers, to bear up for the coast of Europe, which was accordingly done. From this time to the second day nothing of importance occurred. We had following gales and high seas, and the ship made an average distance of 150 miles per day, and in that interval ran 1400 miles!

At 3 P. M. of the 22d, she anchored in Cork Harbor, which fact alone, considering the immense size of the ship, her small spars, light canvass, and heavy machinery, is sufficient to prove her a splendid sea boat, and must add in no small degree to the reputation already acquired by her commander for prudence and seamanship.

DEATH OF MR. HARBACH.—We regret to announce the decease of Mr. F. Harbach, who died this morning in New York City, of disease of the heart. He came to Cleveland in the spring of 1848 Asst. Engineer and surveyor on the Cleveland & Columbus Rail Road. In connection with Messrs. Stone and Witt he was afterwards an extensive contracter on the same Road. He had at one time a large contract upon the Michigan Southern Road, and was one of the heaviest contractors on the Lake Shore Road from Cleveland to the Pennsylvania State line.

Mr. Harbach has fallen in the prime of life, in the midst of an energetic and useful career; and there are few citizens whom Cleveland could not better afford to lose. Aside from his business talents, he was highly esteemed as a citizen and a man, and his death will produce general and sincere regret.—*Cleve. Herald 14th.*

ANOTHER VICTIM OF RUM.—The Wilmington (Del.) Gazette states that Prof. Ansley, a young man of fine acquirements, whose classical attainments are well attested in a work entitled "Elements of Literature, or an introduction to the study of Rhetoric and Belles Letters," published in 1849, by Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, died in that city on Monday last, after being found in an almost frozen condition in an old hovel, with a bottle of whiskey by his side. He recently held the position of Prof. of St. Mary's College at Wilmington, from which he was removed on account of his inebriate habits. He continued, however, his course of dissipation, until he was reduced to a condition of utter destitution—houseless and homeless, friendless and penniless—he was driven to the extreme starvation, wandering about, seeking shelter wherever chance directed him.

News by Telegraph and Mail.

BOSTON, Feb 15.

A fugitive slave named Frederick Shadrach, was arrested this morning and taken before the U. S. Commissioner, Curtis, in the U. S. Court. The examination was postponed until Monday. A mob of 300 negroes stormed the Court room, and in despite of the officers, carried off the fugitive in triumph. The negroes were armed, but no one was hurt. The mob used the Marshal's own sword, which was hanging in the court room, to keep off the officers. There is great excitement throughout the city.

BOSTON, Feb 17.

The U. S. Attorney Lust, appeared before Commissioner Hallet this A. M., and complained of Charles G. Davis, a young lawyer, and Elizur Wright, editor of the Commonwealth, charged with aiding and assisting a fugitive slave to escape from the Court House. They were both immediately arrested, and gave bail to appear for examination at $300. Wright was in the room and Davis was passing out when the negroes seized the door and rushed in.

BOSTON, Feb 18.

The U. S. Court room was taken possession of this morning by a large posse of officers, to keep order during the examination of those charged with aiding in the rescue of the slave Shadrach, in this city, on Saturday last. In the first place, the U. S. Marshal made his returns before Commissioner Curtis, that the Fugitive had escaped from his custody. The Commissioner then adjourned the case until it should appear that the fugitive could not be obtained. The crowd about the court house was very great. A negro named Job H. Foy, has just been arrested charged with being engaged in the rescue of Shadrach. Quite an excitement prevails.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—7 P. M.

In California no election had yet taken place for U. S. Senator, which is a subject of much speculation. It is ascertained that the Democrats will elect their candidate, but not Col. Fremont. The health of the country was very good, and business prosperous. All kinds of produce was abundant.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—3 P. M.

The Baltic arrived at 12 o'clock making a passage in twelve days. She brings 30 passengers and Liverpool dates to the 5th inst.

The English Parliament assembled on the 4th inst. The Queen attends it in person. Lord John Russel had introduced his measures on the Papal question. They were conciliatory and well received. The Pacific arrived out on the 3d of February. The Atlantic had not arrived at Liverpool. The British Government proposed to make all the articles of the Roman Catholic Bishops in their official capacity illegal—to declare their property bequeathed, to apply for religious purposes, forfeited to the crown. The bill also prevents the assumption of any title belonging to Anglican Diocise or to any place or district in the United Kingdom. No mention of the Colonies was made in the Queen's speech and the omission occasioned some surprise.

The President of France has followed up his advantage and demanded an additional sum 180,000 francs. The bill is ordered to be printed and referred. There was strong opposition to the grant. By latest accounts it appears that the whole weight of legislative influence is to be exerted against the President. A report reached Paris of the serious illness of the Duke de Bordeaux at Venice. His state was so alarming that he had received extreme unction.

Hamburg.—*The Austrians are preparing to occupy* Dubee with 1,800. The new government by Holstein has published a proclamation to the inhabitants of Dutchey abolishing the continental laws of 1848. The Diet has dissolved. The Dresden conference ceased to be of interest. Mezzino is active as ever.

A violent convulsion is anticipated in Italy.

BOSTON, 20th.

This morning the U. S Commissioner delivered his decision regarding Elizar Wright, Editor of the Commonwealth, in the case of aiding and assisting in the escape of the fugitive slave, Shadrach. The trial of Chas. D. Davis on the same charge is now progressing.

HARRISBURG, 20.

There are 22 feet water on the river. The opening of canal takes place on the 21th inst.

The Way to get Rich.

The only way by which capital can increase is by saving. If you spend as much as you get you will never be richer than you are. 'Tis not what a man gets, but what he saves, that constitutes his wealth. Go, learn the first two rules of arithmetic—learn addition and substraction. Add to your present capital any amount you please—substract the sum which you add, and tell me if the last amount will not be the same as the first. Every merchant should, in every year of his life, make some addition to his capital. You say you get but little, and then next year you will get more; for you have the profit upon the sum you save. There is no royal road to wealth any more than to geometry. The man who goes on spending all he gets, and expects that by some lucky hit he shall be raised to wealth, will most likely sink into poverty—or in case of adverse fortune, he has then no resource; whereas by economy, he may lay by a stock that may serve as a provision in case of adversity. A man says that the times are bad—the seasons are bad—the laws are bad. Be it so; but were the case reversed, it would make no difference to you. Look at home; you spend more than you get; how can you be otherwise than poor? How many a respectable family have fallen from a high station, which they worthily and honorably filled because neither the gentleman nor the lady had been familiar with the first four rules of arithmetic. Had they known how to compare their receipts with their expenditure, and to see which preponderates, all their difficulties might have been avoided. A very small acquaintance with the principles of commerce is sufficient to teach that, if a man spends every year more than he receives, he will necessarily fall into poverty.—*Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.*

MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY AT QUINCY.—About the first of November last, two young men, it was supposed, one under the name of John Green, and the other under that of George Sands, arrived in Quincy, representing themselves to be from Ohio.—Green appeared to be about twenty-five years of age, and Sands about 18, five feet in height, and feminine in features, voice and movements. Green stated that he was a shoemaker and came in search of work; and that his companion was his half-brother, whom he had brought on for his health and to get him educated here, and to return to Ohio in the spring. Green obtained work in the shop of J. D. Witcher, and both boarded with Mrs. Prudence Wood, sleeping together. They generally appeared to be cheerful and happy, but Sands once accidentally said—"My mother was averse to my coming away from home." Both of them professed a belief in the "spiritual rapping." On the 12th of November, Green, complaining of being unwell, did not go to work as usual, but in the course of the forenoon went to walk with Sands. When they came to the "Union Store" they went in, and Green bought some gunpowder and percussion caps. In going from the store they walked hand in hand, and were last seen ascending the hill near the line between Quincy and Braintree, and nothing was heard of them afterwards, their disappearance furnishing the topic of many an interesting congersation in Mr. Witcher's shop, and Mrs. Wood's fireside in the evening. But a *startling discovery was made on Friday last.* Two young men named Henry Hayden and Albert Hayden, while hunting the woods, known as "The common," Braintree, and pushing aside some bushes in pursuit of a rabbit, came upon the dead bodies of the missing strangers, lying side by side. The younger had been shot just over the left ear, and the other through the head from the mouth, and close to his right hand lay a large common pistol, a powder flask and some caps. The bodies and clothing were so much frozen that nothing could be done towards an examination until they had been thawed. Coronor Bass summoned a jury of inquest, who directed a post mortem examination to be held by the medical gentlemen of Quincy. The positions of the bodies and all other attendant circumstances clearly prove that Green first shot the female and then dispatched himself.—*Boston Post.*

EARTHQUAKE AT CHILI.—The Valparaiso Reporter says that Chili was visited, on the 6th of December, with the severest shock of an earthquake which had occurred for a number of years. The earthquake was stronger at Santiago than it was at Valparaiso. It lasted sixty seconds. The dwelling housen were much injured. The decorations of the church of the "Campania" were defaced and broken. The palace of the government was badly cracked in front. One person lost his life in the Plaza by a blow from a tile. An hour and a half afterwards another slighter shock was felt. The sound and the motion seemed to come from the North. The volcano of Portillo broke out in an eruption on the 5th of December—the day previous to the earthquake.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN, an artificial Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice; a great Dyspepsia curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig the great Physiologist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Consumption and Debility, curing after nature's own method, by nature's own agent the Gastric Juice. See advertisement in another column.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF THE ABOVE ARTICLE JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY CARTER AND BROTHER, NO. 6, REED HOUSE. Also, by DR. P. HALL, No. 1, HUGHS' BLOCK.

PRINTER'S INK!

An invoice of Printer's Ink, (Mather's manufacture, consisting of News, Book, Job, and Colored Inks, (Red, Blue and Green,) just received and for sale at Buffalo prices, at the office of the ERIE OBSERVER.

MARRIED.

On the 18th inst., by Rev. S. Gregg, Mr. JOHN ANDERSON and Miss TRIPHENA DIPPO, all of Erie.

Same time, by the same, Mr. MARK MASON, and Miss MARY J. ADELL, both of Erie.

On Sunday the 9th inst., at McKean Corners, by Rev. D. W. VORSE, Mr. JOHN CLIFFORD and Mrs. MARY WASHINGTON, both of Erie.

On the 19th inst., in North East, by the Rev. Mr. Orton, Mr. STILLMAN BELNAP, and Miss SARAH ORTON, all of North East.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. H. SHERMAN,
DAGUERRIAN ARTIST!
Park Row, Three Doors east of Browns Hotel, Erie Pa

"Let Nature copy that which Nature made."

Daguerreotype Likenesses of all sorts, sizes and colorings, from twelve shillings to twelve dollars faithfully executed and warranted unfading. 1yll

M. SANFORD & CO.,
Dealers in Gold, Silver, Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, &c. Sight Exchange on the principal cities of the U. States for sale. Office in Beaty's Block, Public Square, Erie, Pa.

COPARTNERSHIP.

WILLIAM BEATTY & M. SANFORD have entered into a copartnership as Bankers and Collecting and Exchange Brokers, under the firm of M. SANFORD & CO., in Beaty's Block," between State and Peach streets, E. Public Square. M. SANFORD & CO.

Erie, Jan. Jan 1, 1851. 1yll

MONEY transmitted to the Old Country, on the most favorable terms, on our responsibility. M. SANFORD & CO.
Feb 22 1851. Beaty's Block Erie Pa

SHARON COAL.—A few tons first quality for sale at the Foundry, or delivered as desired.
Erie, Feb 22. LESMER SENNETT & CHESTER.

Administrators Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Thomas Reed, late of North East tp., dec'd; therefore, all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted will make immediate payment to

SALLY BANHART.
North East, Feb. 22, 1850.—3t41 Administratrix.

FOR SALE.—One yoke of oxen, waggon and chains. Inquire of M. Spaulding at Jacksons Store, or at his residence, Sixth street west of canal. MERRITT SPAULDING.
Erie, Feb 22 51-3t. 1yll

Administrators' Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Erie county, I will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 22d day of March, 1851, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. the following described property, situate in the township of Girard, belonging to the estate of David Crocker, dec'd.

The one undivided south part of a certain parcel of land in Girard township, and bounded and described as follows, beginning at a post in the south line of land of O. Crocker, thence by U. S. Survey Field Notes, north one hundred and forty-one perches and one hundred and sixty-six hundredths of a perch to a post; thence east one hundred and forty-one perches and one hundred and sixty-six hundredths

Girard Rail Road Meetings

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Girard and the adjoining townships, held at the school-house in Girard borough on Tuesday, Feb. 3rd, 1851, pursuant to public notice, James Miles was called to the chair, Wm. Cross and Henry Teller chosen vice presidents, and Mortimer Phelps, Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated, on motion, a committee, consisting of George H. Cutler, Henry McCreight and Homer Hoart, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views and feelings of the meeting. The committee then retired to prepare resolutions, and the meeting was addressed by Henry Teller, W. S. Lane, and George H. Cutler, Esqs., after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, we have seen published in the Erie Gazette a number of resolutions purporting to have been adopted at a public meeting in Fairview township, and which resolutions are grossly and indecently abusive of the Hon. John Galbraith, and all others connected with the Franklin Canal Company—and Whereas, we believe the said meeting was gotten up without public notice, by means of false and fraudulent misstatements made to the people along the line of the railroad located by said company, by interested persons, and consisting of but fourteen individuals, including the person who brought the resolutions from Erie; and that the proceedings of said meeting are in no way, by any means a fair expression of the public sentiment, and concerning as we do, that it is our right and duty as citizens opposed to that mob-spirit that would crush and override the rights and property of others to accomplish its own selfish designs, to express our sentiments in relation to the repeated attacks made by certain interested parties against the Franklin Canal Company; therefore,

Resolved, That we have viewed with mortification and regret, the effort which has been made and is still making, by some persons in and about Erie, to foment discord and disturbance, and by every means in their power to place obstacles in the way of the works commenced under the authority vested in the Franklin Canal Company, and that in the opinion of this meeting, the attempts which have been made to destroy the confidence of the people in said company, by the circulation of lying rumors and false reports among the residents along the line and elsewhere, are deserving of the cordial disapprobation of every honorable and candid man.

Resolved, That of all the fabricators that have been concocted by the person who drafted the resolutions for the meeting in Fairview, and his confederates, none has been so barefaced and absurd as that which has been used for the purpose of getting up an excitement among those who have executed releases to the Franklin Canal Company; namely, that the releases are in fact deeds to the president of the company, and that he may sell out to some other company, leaving the stock in the hands of the releasers worthless. It is a sufficient answer to this, to say that the land released is not a continuous line; several persons having refused to release, and therefore, the land released would be valueless for any purpose of a railroad, and cannot be used unless the charter is sufficient to take the balance by due course of law, so as to make a continuous line; and if the charter is used, then the stock must be good of course. If the releases are used at all, they must be used under the charter of the Franklin Canal Company, and they could not be used under any other. And further, it is stated by Mr. Galbraith, and we are authorized by him to say to this meeting, for the purpose of quieting the apprehensions of any who may have been alarmed by the reports so busily manufactured and put into circulation by the enemies of the so-called Pittsburgh and Erie Company, that every dollar of the stock issued for the releases or for any other purpose shall be paying stock in the road now building over the land so leased.

Resolved, That the assertion made in the said resolutions, that Mr. Galbraith has been making efforts to sell the right secured under the charter, is simply untrue, and of a piece with the other falsehoods circulated among the people. No offer was ever made, as we have learned from proper authority, to sell out to the Pittsburg and Erie Company, or any other company or association either in this State or elsewhere, except on one occasion more than a year since, and then in consequence of negotiations opened by the Pittsburgh and Erie Co., and accompanying that offer was a provision securing all stock that had been issued for releases or otherwise (as paying stock in the road to be built under that offer—Negotiations have been repeatedly set on foot by the Pittsburgh and Erie Company, with a view of purchasing the rights secured by the Franklin Canal Company, and at one time the Pittsburgh and Erie Company, had actually agreed to sell out to the Franklin Canal Co., and fixed the price themselves. And within a few weeks Gen. Reed, the owner of the Pittsburg and Erie Company, went to Ashtabula, as is well known, for the avowed purpose of securing the control of the charter of the Franklin Canal Company if possible; and yet it is stated in the Fairview resolutions that the charter was recently tendered to the Pittsburg and Erie Company, and is now lying for buyers."

Resolved, That although we do not consider it necessary to go into an argumentation, or pettifogging, hair-splitting discussion on the respective claims of the Franklin Canal Company, and the Pittsburg and Erie Co., yet we cannot refrain from expressing, what seems to us incontrovertible, namely, that the first named corporation has ample powers to do all that it is attempting to do. The act of Assembly of the 9th of April, 1849, authorizes the construction of a railroad from the North end of the Franklin line to Lake Erie by such route as said company shall deem most expedient and advantageous. Under this authority a line was projected which, leaving Smug at Franklin and running along the canal and through the western part of Crawford and Erie counties, approaches the lake at, or near the Ohio line, and runs along the valley to the Lake at Erie, and this by a route which any one who will examine the map, and the course of the streams, will see there is a very slight deviation from what is the natural route (the Erie Ex Canal takes nearly the same general course) for it would be impracticable to build a railroad direct from Franklin to Erie, on account of the barriers which nature has interposed.

Resolved, That the company having been properly organized and the necessary preliminary steps taken under the charter, and acts of assembly proceeded to project and survey the said line, no person being more confident *then* (when it suited his interests) of the power vested in said company than the very man who penned the Fairview resolutions *et id omne genus*, his colaborers in Erie. The Franklin end of the line about twenty miles, and the Erie end, about twenty-eight, were let to contractors in the same manner that the Erie and North East road was let—*for stock*. That end of the road, viz: that extending from Erie to a point at or near the Ohio line, and where it diverges to the south, being intended to be used as a portion of the great lake-shore road.—After the lapse of some months it was considered advisable to change the mode of payment; and with the consent of the contractors and all interested, a cash letting took place. The work was let at fair and moderate prices, except of the inflated prices which must be paid where stock is used, and the contractors have actively engaged in pushing on their respective sections, receiving their pay in cash, promptly as they have earned it.

Resolved, That from the course hitherto pursued by those who profess to be interested in the Pittsburg and Erie road we believe, that they have not the remotest intention of ever constructing said road. That the charter authorizing the construction of said road had lain for years unnoticed and forgotten on the statute book, and was not considered of sufficient consequence to justify the payment of the small tax imposed by law; yet, as soon as the Franklin Canal Company had actively engaged in the enterprise of constructing their road, suddenly the Pittsburg and Erie charter assumed a great importance in the eyes of certain *disinterested* persons in Erie, and was hunted up for no other purpose, as we believe, than to embarrass the operations of the company and prevent the construction of their road, or of any road west of Erie at present.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the construction of a railroad west from Erie and while we are entirely indifferent as to who or what company builds the road, yet interested as we are in its completion, as a work of great importance, we feel inclined to aid the company who have taken the necessary measures and unmistakeable evidence of their intention to prosecute the work to a speedy termination.

Resolved, That we have the most entire confidence in the honesty and integrity of the Hon. John Galbraith, and are satisfied from the character of the man that all the promises and statements that he has made in regard to the railroad will be carried on in good faith.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in the several papers in Erie, and a copy be forwarded to the governor and to the speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives at Harrisburg.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

JAMES MILES, Chairman.

MORTIMER PHELPS, Sec.

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.
59 *Liberty Street, New York.*
(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment, for Cash, lower than was ever before offered in this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of importation or auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Rich Flat and Cap Ribbons, a large variety.
Silk and Satin Bonnets.
Crapes, Crape Lisses, Tarletons and Illusion Laces.
Trimmings for hats, caps and dresses.
Jenny Lind Capes, Berry and Opera Head Dresses.
Embroidered Caps, Collars, Cuffs, and Chemisetts.
Embroidered Edgings and and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin.
Thread, Brussels, Valencine, Silk and Lisle Thread Laces.
Embroidered, Reverse and plain linen, Cambric Hkfs.
Gloves and Mitts, Kids, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk.
Scarfs, Cravats, and Dress Hkfs.
Swiss, Jaconett, Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns.
Embroidered, Damask and plain Canton Crape Shawls.
A full assortment of Straw Goods.
French and American Artificial Flowers.
With a large variety not mentioned above.

All wishing to avoid paying long prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves.

Jan. 1851 6m*

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF ERIE COUNTY FOR THE YEAR A. D 1851.

In compliance with law, the Commissioners of the county of Erie, make the following exhibit of the Receipts and Expenditures of said county for the year A. D. 1851), to which is annexed a statement of the Duplicates of County and State Taxes levied in each township and borough in the County for said year; also a statement of the outstanding debts due the County, as per Auditor's Report of January 1850.

RECEIPTS.

Amount of Cash in the Treasury, Jan. 1, 1850, per Auditor's Report, $9,547 97
" Cash rec'd on unseated lands, yr. 1848, per Treas. Report, St. & Co., 925 91
" rec'd on do " " St. & Co. 1849, 754 62

COLLECTORS,

Am't rec'd of Collect's yr. 1847, county, 29 05
" " " " 1847, st. on per. now co. 21 00
" " " " 1848, co. 124 66
" " " " 1848, st. " " " 1 90
" " " " 1849, co. 1,466 85
" " " " 1849, st. on per's, 165 59
" " " " 1850, st. & co. 21,269 28
" " " " 1850, st. on pers. 538 19
rec'd Jas. M Sterrett on A Miller's old ac 143 00
" " P. E. Burton, Sh'ff, on fines and fees, 100 00
" " J. P. Vincent, rec'd costs of B. heirs, 8 00
" " Jas. Welch, col'r N. East, on Ex. tax '49 26
" " John Dunn, " " " " 2 45
" " M. Jackson, Esq on sale stray steer 6 25
" " A. Ensworth " " " " 1 75
" " R. Ranspin, " on fines, 2 00
" " J. P. Vincent, Esq., fines on Day, et. al, selling at auction, 25 00
" " Militia fund, refunded for books furnished by Com'rs on militia act. 5 13
" " Jas. Skinner, clerk of Sessions for forfeited recognizances, 165 00
" " Com'th, being 5 per cent on state taxes 1851 for advanced pay't, 466 44

Total am't rec'ts, me'd'g at tax rec'd, $35,942 77

EXPENDITURES.

FUEL.

Am't paid for coal and wood for Jail, Court House and Com'rs office, $138 33

AUDITOR'S PAY.

do paid John Wood, Esq, 10 50
do John Fagley, " 10 50
do J. L. Way, " 10 50
do W. A. Galbraith, auditor Pro. & Rec. fees, 15 00
46 50

INCIDENTAL.

do paid for candles and postage 6 00
do do do transcribing roll's duplicate's &c. 27 00
do do do conveying state funds to Pitts'g, 17 00
do do R. J. Sibley copying mort. index, 5 00
do do P. Pierce for an axe, Com'rs off's, 1 50
37 50

PRISON EXPENSES $241 33

Am't p'd P. E. Burton, board'g prisoner's 522 24
do do L. S. Dunn and others, rep'r's Jail, 11 38
do do Dr. A. Beebe, 1yr. sal. as phy. to pris. 15 00
do do T. Dillon, tending prisoners, 24 00
do do Shadrypers'n & color'd girl for pris. 56 60
$628 76

COURT HOUSE.

do do S. L. Foster, sup't'g C. House, 15 00
do do Sundry persons for repa's &c. 2 65
$17 65

OFFICES.

do do Sundry persons for repairing and glazing Pro's' Treas. Recorder's and Commissioner's offices, &c. 26 17

PRINTING.

do do for publishing annual statement, Sheriff's proclamation of gen'l election, advert'g & blank forms 163 33
$207 55

CONSTR.

Am't p'd S. L. Foster for hold'g post in Ing. 358 83
do do L. L. Baldwin, " do do 4 50
do do H. R. Terry, do do 2 10 00
$364 33

CLERK HIRE.

do do Com'rs and Auditor's Cl'k, 510 00

PROTHONOTARY.

Jas. Skinner, Prothonotary and Clerk of the several courts, his fees for issuing venires, certifying jurors and const. fees, and recording do do ing election returns, &c., 126 40

COUNTY BRIDGES.

Am't p'd S. H. Wheeler and others for Road view, Girard, 5 00
do do C. H. Pollock, repairs on bridge, Le Boeuff, 3 50
do do Rodney Smith for oak plank and repairing Elk Creek bridge, 21 20
do do Samuel Low and others for bridge view, Amity tp., 6 00
do do T. Pattullone for repairing Elk Creek bridge, 3 25
41 95

STATIONARY AND BOOKS.

do do J. P. Cochran for Deed book for Recorder's office, 15 00
do do Messrs. Spafford and others, Paper, ink, quills and blank books, &c., for Com's office & courts, 101 44

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. $117 44

Am't p'd H. A. Hills, Esq. 9 days, co. com. 145 50
do do G. W. Brecht, " " " 195 00
do do Simeon Stewart, 133 " " " 199 50
do do Thos. Dunn, Jr. 22 " " " 33 00
$573 00

REFUNDED TAXES.

do Refunded to sundry persons for lands Purchased at Treas. sales, which were assessed returned & sold in error, $55 00

POOR HOUSE.

Am't p'd Dir'rs Requis'n of 1850 in full 1,500 00

COURT CRIER AND TIP STAVES.

do do E. B. Lytle, crier, 114 00
do do P. Bryant, tipstave, 81 25
do do D. Egan, " " 83 75
do do A. E. White, " " 37 50
316 50

COMMONWEALTH COSTS.

do do Dept. Attorney General, Sheriff, Clerk of Quarter Session and witnesses in Commonwealth cases, &c., 1,445 25

JURORS.

Am't p'd Travers Jurors in Com'th. Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 2,618 65
do do Grand Jurors, 516 03
3,134 68

TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

do do Constables for giving notice of elections & notifying officers elected, 111 20
do Several election boards for holding township elections, March, 1851, including making returns and attendance of assessors, 313 38
GENERAL ELECTION. $424 50

Am't p'd The several election boards for for holding the general election on the 2d Tues. in Oct. 1851, & making ret'ns, 367 75

CONSTABLES' RETURNS.

Am't p'd Constables for making returns to Court's of Quarter Sessions, and attendance on Grand Jurors, 153 66

COMMISSIONERS CONTEST.

Am't p'd J. P. Vincent, Esq. 1 yr. salary, 50 00

COUNTY LINE.

Am't p'd Wilson King, Esq. and others for running and permanently establishing a new line between the counties of Erie and Crawford, 394 44

SHERIFF.

Am't p'd P. E. Burton, Esq., Sheriff, for conveying convicts to the penitentiary, 156 13
do do Do. for summoning Jurors, 152 00
MERCANTILE APPRAISER. $308 13

do do Perry Devore, Appraiser of Mercantile taxes, 22 12

NEW JAIL AND DWELLING.

Am't p'd Messrs. Hoskinson and Englehart on contract for mason work, 5,350 00
do John Hill do for carpenter and joiner work, 1,262 50
do David Kennedy do in full for brick, 565 82
do M. Henry on cont. do do stone, 2,200 00
do Marshal & Brothers, Pittsburg, for Iron Grates for door & windows, 927 41
do S. F. Von Bornhorst & Co. for Iron doors do, 60 39
do A. King for freight and chg's on same, 56 42
do Hoskinson & Englehart, build'g drain, 69 41
do C. M. Reed for freight on furnace and heater for Jail, 18 02
do Simeon Stewart, Esq. for time and expense in purchasing furnace, &c., 13 38
do H. A. Hills and G. W. Brecht, Esqs. for time and expenses to Pittsburg and other places on county business, including am't paid for plans and specifications, &c. &c., 180 90
do G. W. Brecht, Esq. for 33 days superint'd'g the erection of new jail, &c. 94 50

ASSESSORS PAY. $10,753 75

Amt. p'd the several Assessors for taking the triennial assessment for the year 1850, to wit:

East Ward, bor. Erie,	James M. Sterrett,		77 00
	David Kennedy,	} Assr.	6 00
	C. H. Cahoon,		10 00
West W'd bor. Erie,	Wm. Hoskinson,		77 00
	John A. Tracy,	} Assr.	11 00
	Jos. M. Sterrett,		11 00
Millcreek,	N. W. Russell,		55 75
	John McKee,	} Assr.	6 00
	Jno. K. Caldwell,		6 00
Harborcreek,	George W. Walker,		37 00
	Zalmon E. Peck, Ass't.		5 00
North East tp.	William Custard,		47 00
	Joseph Putnam,	} Assr.	5 00
	E. C. Heath,		8 00
North East bor.,	Nathaniel Goodwin,		22 00
	Wm. E. Ward,	} Assr.	2 00
	A. W. Blaisr,		2 00
Greenfield,	James Wilson, Esq.,		25 00
	William Parker,	} Assr.	4 00
	Andrew Burton,		4 00
Venango,	Horace W. Chapin,		26 00
	John Yost,	} Assr.	4 00
	Norman Chapin,		4 00
Wattsburg,	P. G. Finn,		11 00
	F. D. Hill,	} Assr.	1 00
	Joseph Logan,		1 00
Amity,	Daniel Rowland,		22 50
	Ira Chaffee,	} Assr.	2 00
	Eli Dutcomb,		2 00
Wayne,	Aden Russell,		25 00
	L. M. Childs,	} Assr.	5 00
	James D. Smith,		5 00
Concord,	Perry G. Strahahan,		26 75
	Joel M. Fay,	} Assr.	4 00
	Major Colgrove,		3 00
Union,	Robert Gray,		26 00
	Moses Horton,	} Assr.	4 00
	Marshall Niles,		4 00
Le Bœuff,	John Wood,		40 00
	Joseph Waldon,	} Assr.	6 00
	Hiram Beaman,		6 00
Waterford tp.,	Squire J. Trask,		38 00
	Benjamin Avery, Jr.,	} Assr.	8 00
	Lewis Sedgwick,		8 00
Waterford bor.	Hugh Hamilton,		21 00
	William Benson,	} Assr.	4 00
	Henry Colt,		5 00
Greene,	John Buyse,		40 00
	Z. L. Webster,	} Assr.	9 00
	Cyrel Drowe,		7 00
McKean,	Oliver Dunn, 2nd,		56 00
	Levi Grant,	} Assr.	7 50
	Oren Reed,		7 50
Washington,	Jesse Lewis,		40 00
	Daniel William,	} Assr.	5 00
	R. P. Hardy,		5 00
Edinboro,	James H. Campbell,		8 00
	M. M. McClaughery,	} Assr.	1 00
	H. K. Gerrish,		1 00
Franklin,	O. G. Wood,		18 00
	John P. Davis,	} Assr.	2 00
	Stephen Francis,		2 00
Elkcreek,	Charles Sherman,		43 00
	Nathaniel Pomeroy,	} Assr.	4 00
	Luke Warner,		7 00
Conneaut,	Robert Ransom, Jr.,		41 50
	C. Bowman,	} Assr.	8 00
	Ira Harrington,		5 00
Fairview,	Samuel Reiss,		37 87
	Wilson E. Moorhead,	} Assr.	6 50
	Franklin Willis,		6 50
Girard bor.,	John McClure, Jr.		20 00
	James Webster,	} Assr.	2 00
	John Clemons,		2 00
Girard tp.,	William Cross,		40 00
	James Miles,	} Assr.	8 00
	John Hay,		14 00
Springfield,	Samuel Rea, Jr.,		37 00
	Hange Furgeson,	} Assr.	6 00
	James Dixon,		6 00
			$1,199 62

Also amount paid for taking the Assessment for the year 1851.

East Ward bor. Erie,	Charles W. Cahoon,		$33 00
West Ward " "	William Hoskinson,		30 00
Millcreek,	N. W. Russell,		33 00
Harborcreek,	L. D. Bort,		22 00
North East tp.,	Hubbard H. Hitchcock,		27 00
North East bor.,	Benjamin Husted,		10 00
Greenfield,	William R. Miller,		15 00
Venango,	Norman Chapin,		21 25
Wattsburgh,	F. D. Hill,		8 00
Amity tp.,	Harvey Norton,		13 00
Concord,	Orlando Logan,		19 25
Union,	J. B. Severance,		28 00
Le Bœuff,	George Weston,		33 00
Waterford, tp.,	James Moore,		24 38
Waterford bor.	Simeon Hunt,		10 00
Greene,	J. R. Hull,		26 13
McKean,	Robt. F. Sterrett,		16 00
Washington,	Benjamin White,		28 75
Edinboro,	Marcus Saley,		10 00
Franklin tp.,	Stephen Francis,		16 00
Elkcreek,	Jedathan Wells,		20 00
Conneaut,	D. E. Hewitt,		30 38
Fairview,	Jeremiah V. Sturgeon,		20 00
Girard,	Sanford Slater,		17 00
Girard bor.,	L. S. Jones,		6 00
Springfield,	E. R. Hedden,		30 38
			$347 52

TREASURER.

Am't of commiss on allowed John Hughes, Esq., County Treasurer, by the Com'rs, with the approbation of the County Auditors, being 3 per cent. on $26,585 19, am't of school, road, and county Warrants redeemed by him and cancelled by the Auditors, 797 55

STATE FUNDS.

Whole am't of State tax for 1850 on county rates and levies, advanced and paid in full, except State tax, on unseated lands not yet collected, 10,279 83
Whole am't of State tax on excess of occupations, offices, carriages & watches, 551 31
State proportion of cash rec'd on unseated lands for the year 1848, 462 96
do do do 1849, 377 31
Total amount of State tax paid, $11,662 56
Total am't of disbursements including amount of State tax collected and paid over to the commonwealth, 35,953 99
Am't due Treasurer for cash advanced, 44 09
$35,998 08
Deduct for warr'ts red'ind, issued prior to 1850 55 31
$35,942 77

NOTE.—The commissions and allowances to collectors on their duplicates, settled during the year, are not embraced in the foregoing statement, in as much as they were neither received into, or paid out of the Treasury, but are as follows, (including abatements for errors) to wit:

Abated tax on unseated lands	1847, st. & co		77
do do	1848, do		15 14
do do	1849, do		10 58
Lost tax allowed Collectors,	1850, do		319 43
Fees do do	1850, do		1,148 27
Lost do do	1850, st. on p'l		26 30
Fees do do	1850, do do		28 99
Exonerations allowed Sher'ff Burton on fines and fees not collectable,			342 00

STATEMENT

Of balances outstanding, Jan. 1, 1851, as per Auditors Report.

Bal. outst'g on uns'd lands for 1849 st. & co			22 49
do	1850, per Treas. Rep. st. & co.,		634 15

BALANCES DUE FROM COLLECTORS.

Asa Pratt,	Wattsburg,	1843 co. fund,	17 52
Asel Gates,	do	1848	39 51
L. D Bort,	Harborcreek,	1849	14 66
*Ransom Hunter,	Wattsb'g,	1849	40 39
J. B. Severance,	Union,	do	34 55
*George Weston,	Le Boeuff,	do	19 27
*James Moore,	Waterford,	do	33 69
David P. Lord,	Elkcreek,	do	256 71
Thos. Mellin,	North East,	1850	51 92
Daniel Bishop,	Wattsburg,	do	71 36
J. G. Hubbell,	Amity,	do	23 98
W. P. Horton,	Union,	do	112 05
*Thomas Pierce,	LeBoeuff,	do	9 69
P. S. Woolley,	Greene,	do	291 61

DUE FROM INDIVIDUALS.

Am't due from E. W. M. Blaine,	former Sheriff,	fines and fees,	305 11
do	Wm. E. McNair,	do	303 77
do.	M. W. Caughey,	do	535 62
do	*Jas M. Sterrett,	on A. Miller's old ac	43 68
do	P. E. Burton,	Sheriff fines and fees in his hands for collection,	794 00
Those marked thus *	have paid in full since settlement.		

STATEMENT

Of the amount of Duplicates of County, Poor, and State taxes levied on each of the respective townships and boroughs in the county of Erie, being 30 cents County and Poor, and 30 cents State tax on every $100 of the valuation for the year, 1850.

Townships and Boroughs.	Names of Collectors.	Amt of Co. & St. taxes on County rates	Six per cent of occupations, offices, carriages & watches.
East Ward, Erie,	C. M. Tibbals,	3,351 80	286 50
West Ward "	Andrew Burton,	2,923 51	205 75
Millcreek,	R. S. Davidson	2,388 58	1 25
Harborcreek,	Norm'n Griffin	1,233 78	3 50
North East tp.,	Thos. Mellin	1,444 55	8 00
North East bor.,	Wm. Jones	236 91	10 50
Greenfield,	Wm. R. Miller	330 40	
Venango,	Wm. Donaldson	505 03	
Wattsburg,	Dan'l Bishop	116 72	5 75
Amity,	J. G. Hubbell	305 87	
Wayne,	Solih'n Perkins	464 52	1 75
Concord,	S. Hammond	372 87	
Union,	Wm. P. Horton	440 01	
LeBoeuff,	Thos. Pierce	577 76	50
Waterford tp.,	Benj. Skinner	644 70	
Waterford bor.,	O. D. Hendryx	376 46	36 00
Greene,	P. S. Woolley	938 91	
McKean,	Jas. S. Ross,	967 83	
Washington,	J. M. Reynolds	678 09	
Edinboro,	Marcus Saley	95 34	
Franklin,	F. Tuohey	234 83	
Elkcreek,	Jas. Philips	497 13	

GREAT BARGAINS.

AS I am determined to sell off my present Dry Goods, those wishing great bargains must be on hand at No. 2 Commercial Exchange, where the *Largest and Cheapest* stock of Fancy Goods ever offered for sale in Erie, may be seen, and will be sold for cash at Cost. Having purchased my stock entirely for Cash, I am enabled to sell at prices very low. A large assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths on hand, which I will sell at cost.

Erie, Feb. 5, 1851. MOSES KOCH.

Now is the time to clothe yourselves Cheap.

HAVING a large stock of *Winter Clothing* still on hand and being desirous to make room for the Spring Stock, I will sell any article from my stock at a small advance from Cost for cash. Walk up and satisfy yourselves if this is gas. A few dozen pairs of good woolen socks on hand.

JACOB KOCH.

Erie, Feb. 7, 1851 5m

Executors' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of David Church, dec'd, late of Millcreek township, have been granted to the subscribers, therefore, those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted will make immediate payment.

SELDEN CHURCH,
N. W. RUSSELL, Ex'rs

Erie, Feb. 8, 1851 —6t30

Pay Up—Take Notice.

TAKE NOTICE that the Books, Notes and Accounts of R. S. Hunter have been left with me for collection. Those knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment and save costs.

S. MERVIN SMITH.

Erie, Feb. 7, 1-51. 3t29

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore, existing under the name and firm of W. H. Knowlton and Son has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be carried on by W. H. Knowlton, who is duly authorized to settle all accounts of said firm.

N. B. All persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm are requested to settle up forthwith and save costs.

W. H. KNOWLTON,
N. KNOWLTON.

Erie Jan 22, 1851.

AS I wish to dispose of my Winter stock of Clothing, I will sell the following articles for cash, not exactly for cost but at a small advance.

100 Over Coats, 200 Sack Coats,
50 Dress do, 50 Frock do,
500 pairs pants, 150 Vests,

And any quantity of Woolen Shirts, Drawers and Socks.

February 1, 1851. MOSES KOCH.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, being appointed by the Orphan's Court of Erie county, an Auditor to distribute the assets in the hands of the Administrators of John Woodworth, deceased, late of Elk Creek, would give notice to all persons having claims against the estate, that they may present them to him at the office of George H. Cutler, Esq., in Girard, on Saturday, March 1st, 1851.

MORTIMER PHELPS.

Girard, Feb. 6, 1-51. 3t29

SUGARS—Loaf, crushed, pulverized, Coffee crushed Porto, Rico, S. C. and Havana Sugars, together with every article usually found in a Grocery Store can be found at

MOORES GROCERY STORE.

The Place to Buy Goods Cheap
FOR CASH, IS AT
MOORHEAD AND HUGHES,
No. 2, Hughes' Block, State Street Erie.

WHERE may be found a beautiful assortment of Broad-Cloths, Cassimeres and other Woolen Goods, Ladies' Dress Goods, Mourning and Figured Alpaccas, Muslin de Laine, Cashmeres, Ginghams, plain and figured black Silks, brown and bleached Sheetings and Sheetings, a large assortment of Balzeos, under shirts and Drawers, Comforters, &c., together with a great variety of other articles in the Dry Goods line too tedious to enumerate.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY.

Ladies' and Gentlemens' India Rubber Shoes, India Rubber Mittens and Gloves, Wall and Window Paper, Umbrellas, &c.

For the benefit of those living at a distance we will give the price of a few articles—Cotton Yarn No. 5, to 10, 25 cts. per lb. Amoskeag Sheetings, best in market, 12 cts. per yard. Calicoes reduced in price from 1 to 3 cts. per yard. Loaf, Lump and Crushed Sugars, 12½ cts. per lb; best Rio coffee 14 cts. per lb. Nails, assorted by the keg, 4 cts. per lb. Other articles in proportion.

Our friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing.

Erie, Jan. 29, 1-51. M. & H.

ARTISTS MATERIALS.—Such as Canvass, Brushes, round and flat Easels, Pallet Knives, Glass Slabs, Knives, Colors in Tubes, Poppy and Nut oil, Mastic Varnish, Drying Oil &c.

Jan 31. CARTER & BROTHER.

PURE ALCOHOLIC EXTRACTS.—

Extract of Taraxicum,	do	Hyoscyamus,	
do' Belladonna	do	Cicuta,	
do Cinchona,	do	Juglandis,	
do Stramonæ,	do	Julianæ,	
do Aconniti,			

CARTER & BROTHER.

STATIONARY.—Letter and Cap paper, common and hand laid, plain and ruled: also, gilt edged, plain and fancy Note Paper and Envelopes, note and letter at CARTER'S.

OILS.—Hyoscianus, Ergot and Croton, at CARTER'S.

Administration Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Ira Wicker, late of Girard, dec'd. All persons, therefore, indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ENSIGN ANDERSON,
HOMER HART, *Adm'rs.*

Girard, Jan 25, 1851—6t27

Stray Heifer.

CAME to the subscriber in Green township in the month of November, supposed to be one year old last spring red with a notch on the under side of the right ear, and a white spot in the face. The owner is requested to come prove property, pay charges and take her away.

GEORGE REYNOLDS.

Green, Feb. 1-1, 1851. 3t28

CRANBERRIES for sale at *Clark's.*

CARTER & BROTHER,
No. 6, Reed House.

HAVE on hand a very extensive assortment of Drugs and Medicines, so that they are enabled to fill the orders of Physicians of whatever school, or no school, with every article in their line, and of such quality as to enable the intelligent physician to calculate their action with reasonable certainty. Their terms are such as cannot fail to suit all reasonable persons.

Notice to Saw Mill Owners.

CARTER & BRO. will pay cas for any quantity of Poplar or White Wood Flooring; also for any amount of Pine Lumber. No 6, Reed House.—Jan. 18, 1851

To Persons Intending to Build.

CARTER & BRO. have on hand a large lot of Window Glass—their assortment numbering upward of forty sizes, among which are English and French, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania manufacture, also single and double thickness.

They have also a quantity of superior made Sash, both with and without glass, and will furnish to order Windows of any style or quality of glass on the most reasonable terms. Lumber taken in exchange. No. 6, Reed House.

NEW GOODS!

RECEIVED to-day another lot of those fine Bay State Shawls, also a good assortment of Tartans and other fine goods at the Empires. [January 6, 1851] H. CADWELL.

STOVE BLACKING—The best ever seen, for sale by

Dec. 7, 1850. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER

BOOTS & Shoes,

4 cases mixed	Thick Boots,	
3 "	Kip "	
2 "	Calf "	
2 "	Boys thick, "	
2 "	Kip "	

Children's coarse and fine Shoes and Bootees, for cash at the very lowest figures. Work warranted first rate or no pay taken.

C. M. TIBBALS.

Dec 7.

"Better Late Than Never"

WE are now receiving our stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which have been selected with care, and we think the public will say with taste. The assortment is very general, and contains some styles of Dress Goods not before in this market, as they have been imported within two weeks. We invite the visits of Cash Customers, and those who have produced to exchange, and feel confident we can stand the test of comparison in style and prices with all others. No trouble to show goods.

LESTER SENNETT & CHESTER.

Nov. 25

$5000 CANAL BONDS wanted; also, a few shares of Erie and North East Rail Road Stock, by

December 7, 1850. LAIRD & RUST.

JOHN H. BURTON,
DRUGGIST, NO. 5 REED HOUSE,

BEGS leave to inform the public that he is in receipt of his Fall and Winter supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes, Teas, &c., &c. all of which he offers for sale at prices which he is confident will suit purchasers.

It is his intention to sell medicines which are pure, fresh and genuine. The profession may depend upon such being delivered whether to themselves or to their order. All wishing articles in this line are invited to give him a call.

Erie, Nov. 2, 1850. n21

DYE STUFFS—Madder Indigo, Logwood, Fustic, Annetto, Fustic, Annetto, Logwood, Indigo, Madder, &c, by JACKSON.

NEW Year's Present.—A "Bang up Stove," with a handsome sum of copper work is about the richest present for a New Year's day, that can be found in Erie. For sale by

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

BONNET RIBBONS.—A large assortment of rich Winter Ribbons at FULLERTON'S.

G. LOOMIS & CO.

HAVE just returned from New York with the largest stock of Goods in their line ever offered in Erie, and are constantly receiving additions which will enable their friends and customers to select many rich and desirable articles which are not generally found west of the large cities, embracing a great variety of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Ear and Finger Rings, Gold Breast Pins, Bracelets, Chains, Keys, Belt Slides and Buckles, Gold Pens and Pencils, Lockets, Thimbles, &c.

They will be enabled in a few days to furnish any who may desire, an EXTRA FINE ENGLISH LEVER MOVEMENT of their own importation. Those wishing extra heavy Hunting or other Cases, can be accommodated with any weight they choose for these movements. It will afford a rare opportunity to select.

Erie, December 14, 1850.

FRENCH Alabaster and Egyptian Marble Mantle three weeks Clocks, finest finish, at G. LOOMIS & Co's.

Dec. 12, 1-51.

EXTRA MEDICINES.—J. H. Burton, No 5, Reed House, having established a supply of Messrs. Schieffelin & Co.'s "Powdered Extra Medicines," is prepared to put up Physician's prescriptions, Family Compounds, &c., with accuracy and of such materials as will not in their operation disappoint the physician or patient. Medicine may be obtained at any hour of the day or night. 84

PERKINS TEAS—A new supply of these superior Teas, fresh & warranted to suit, just received by J. H.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

DR. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT.

THE following from Dr. Burnett, a noted Physician; who has sold over 900 Boxes within the last ten months.

Dr. Burnett—Sir: I write to give you some account of the admirable effects produced by the use of Doct. Trask's Magnetic Ointment in my own practice as a physician. The following cases have all been under my own observation, and by my own prescription.

Case 1st.—A Mrs. More, who was given up to die by three celebrated physicians, as being in the *last stages of Consumption*, by the use of the Magnetic Ointment has regained her health, and is now as well as ever, and has been for the last six months.

Case 2d.—Some time in July last, I was called to see Mrs. Allen living some 23 miles distant. Her case had been given up by several physicians. She was first attacked by *mild and dysentery*. Followed by severe inflammation of the bowels. I arrived about 6 o'clock in the evening, and found her in a very dangerous situation, apparently on the brink of the grave. I commenced applying the ointment freely to the stomach and bowels, attended with some simple remedies administered internally, and by morning I found her so much better that I left for home, with directions to continue the use of the Ointment. She fully recovered in a few days, and is now enjoying good health.

Case 3d.—A Mr. Winternshad lost nearly all his hair, had been *bald* for many years; by the use of *three bottles of the Magnetic Ointment, had his hair entirely restored*, and now has as beautiful a head of hair as any man could wish. His age is about 30 years.

Case 4th.—A son of Mr. Warren of this town, 11 years of age, had been afflicted with the Arrusa from his cradle. He had the benefit of the best medical advice that a loving and wealthy father could procure without avail. It was one of the most aggravated cases I ever saw; he was emaciated almost to a skeleton. By the use of a few bottles of the Ointment he was *thoroughly cured*, and for 7 months past has enjoyed most robust health.

Case 5th.—This was an extreme case of *inflammation of the spine*, of long standing; had a variety of treatment from no less than *eight* different physicians, without receiving benefit—was cured by the use of only four bottles of the Magnetic Ointment—This was four months ago, and the lady (Mrs. Dunbam) is still in good health and able to attend to her usual household duties—I have treated two cases of *Chronic Sore Eyes* with the Ointment both of the patients so *nearly blind*, as to need an attendant to lead them from place to place. One of them had been afflicted 16 years, the other about 9 years. They had tried the best physicians in the state, without benefit; and one of them had been under the treatment of the celebrated Mr. Buzzy, of Cincinnati, for several months, and had expended hundreds of dollars in vain efforts to effect a cure. They are now, by use of the Magnetic Ointment, nearly or quite cured, and are able to read and attend to ordinary business. I have used the Ointment in a number of cases of the Piles, and *in no case has it failed to give immediate relief, and generally a permanent cure*. I have also used it beneficially in several cases of Erysipelas. And last but not least, I have within the last year cured four cases of CANCER by the use of the *Magnetic Ointment* alone!!

From a thorough trial of the Ointment in nearly *every disease* for which it is recommended, I can confidently recommend it to be one of the most useful remedies ever offered to the public.

Respectfully yours,
BURTON HUBBELL, M. D.

Dated Amelia, Ohio, Jan. 27, 1850.

Sold in Erie, Pa., by Carter & Brother, wholesale and retail—L. S. Jones, Girard, B. C. Town, North East, and by one agent in every town in the state.

August 17, 1850. E. K. CRANDALL, Traveling agent. 1y14

THE MERCHANTS' AND FARMERS'

STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., Of Harrisburg, Pa.,

INVITE the attention of the public to the principles upon which the business of the Company is conducted. The main object of the Company is to afford Merchants and Farmers an opportunity of procuring safe insurance upon their property at a moderate cost, and strictly upon the Mutual principle. In order to preserve this principle, the Directors have adopted the popular, safe, and equitable plan of classifying their risks, and have divided them into two classes. The first class is exclusively a Farmers' Company, in which no property more hazardous than dwelling houses, out houses, and personal property therein will be insured. The second class is the Merchants, Company, in which may be insured the safe kinds of property.

The Company deem it indispensable to decline all risks which are commonly denominated Extra Hazardous; believing that if such risks are permitted to be mingled with those of the Merchant and farmer, the *premiums are likely to be disproportionate* to the risks,—exacting from those who are insured upon the least hazardous property, more than a just and equal contribution to the expense of insurance. The Policy of each member will designate the class of risk with which he is associated, and the cash Premium and Deposite Note required of each Class. Notes given for which members may become liable, shall be held and assessed to pay the losses occurring in the respective Classes, to which they belong, and no other, and the general expenses of the Company shall be apportioned to each Class according to the amount insure l in each.

Insurance may be made for from one to three years, in the Mercantile class, and one to five years, in the Farmers' class.

The very extraordinary success of the Company in accumulating a large fund in cash premiums, has placed the financial stability of the Institution beyond any probable danger. The dividends which have been paid on expiring policies in like companies, prove that the actual expense of insurance is very trifling, in a Mutual Office which is limited to the risks above described.

DIRECTORS.

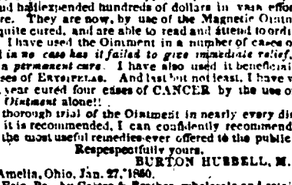
John P. Rutherford, Philo C. Sedgwick, Samuel T. Jones, Alonzo A. Carrier, A. J. Gillet, Harrisburg.
Robert Klotz, Carlton Co., John B Packer, Northumberland.
JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, Pres't.

ALBERT J. GILLETT, Sec'y.

For further particulars please inquire of
WM. N. LEWIS & CO., Erie. } Agents,
E. W. GERRISH, Evenboro. }

August 17, 1850. 6m

Grave Stones!—Monuments!



AT THE FRENCH STREET.

MAY be found a choice assortment of Fine American Marble, of various sizes, suitable for Head Stones, Tomb Tables, &c., which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers. Please call and examine quality, and prices before purchasing of traveling agents, by so doing you will save one-third of your money. R. PELTON.

Erie, March 9, 1850. ly13

D. S. CLARK,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer & Ship Chandler, and dealer in Foreign Fruits, Wooden Ware, &c., &c.

NO. 3 BONNELL BLOCK, ERIE, PA.

HAS in store and is receiving his Fall and Winter supply, embracing many of the good things of the earth in greater variety than was ever offered in this market. The undersigned flatters himself that an experience of twelve years in the business enables him to buy and sell low, and he is carefully to select none but good articles. The following is part of his stock:

Coffee—Rio, Laguira and Java.

Sugars—A general assortment of Brown, Coffee Crushed, Powdered and Refined Loaf and Lump.

Teas—Old Hyson, Silver Leaf, Young Hyson, Superior and Imperial.

Black Teas, the best ever offered here.

Fruits—Raisins, in boxes, halves and quarters, Zante Currants and Figs.

Macarelles Oil, various brands, Florence do in bottles, quarts and pints; Almonds, assorted qualities, shelled do., Macaronia and Vermicelly, Filberts and Brazil Nuts, Mustard in kegs and boxes, best English, do. French in pots, Citrons, best Madeira, (new,) Lemon and Orange peel, Mace, Fruit Cakes, Pyramids of Lemon, Rice, Wanilla, Nutmegs, Celery, Pepper, etc., etc., Curry powder, French Chocolate, superior article Bronia and common do., Fancy Candies of all kinds, Rock do., red and white do., sugar almonds, plumbs, etc., etc., sugar dust for icing cake, assorted colors, sugar syrup, a very superior article, Spermacity Candles, (clear,) patent and star do., colored sperm and wax Candles, in short we have every thing that is usually found in establishments of the kind, except Wines and Liquors, which we do not consider necessary or useful to our customers or the public.

Erie, Nov. 16 D. S. CLARK.

Clothing! Cloths and Cassimeres!
OLD THINGS HAVE BECOME NEW!!

THE subscriber begs leave to call the attention of his old customers and friends to his new and and select stock of

CLOTHES, CLOTHIG & CASSIMERES!

recently purchased in New York, and now offered as cheap, at least, as at any other establishment in town.

He does not deem it necessary to tell those who have for so long a series of years patronized him that he continues to manufacture in

FASHIONABLE AND NEAT FITTING

Garments as can be found in this market; but to new customers he has no hesitation in saying that if they will

CALL AND SEE FOR THEMSELVES.

They will not go away dissatisfied with either

Goods, Workmanship or Prices.

Custom work always done at reasonable prices, and warranted also, cutting warranted, if properly made up. Call and see if old things have not become new" at the *old* stand of the subscriber JAMES LYTLE.

Erie, October 26, 1850. 4tu

NEW BOOKS.

CALL in and see if there has not been a real Resurrection at the corner of French and 6th streets, where the subscriber will be on hand at all times ready to inquire after the faith of his customers, (if still believing, as he expresses himself, that every man has a right to his own opinion,) and also to show them the best stock of Miscellaneous,

School-Books and Family Bibles,

ever brought to this place. Also, on hand a splendid assortment of Blank Books of his own manufacture, warranted to be of paper of the best quality, all of which will be sold low for cash or clean paper rags.

N. B. On hand 15 barrels of Cider Vinegar, of excellent quality to be exchanged for rags or Cash.

Binding done to order on short notice.

Expected shortly a large lot of Christmas Books and Annuals.

Erie, Nov. 21. OLIVER SPAFFORD.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a full supply of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

In the above stock may be found almost every variety of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Dress Goods. They invite their old customers and those intending to purchase, to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Erie Nov 23, 1850. JAMES HUGHES & CO.

It Kills Pain and Saves Life.

ANDREW'S Pain Killing Agent, is the only article to be relied upon to kill Pain and cure disease. It is an internal and external remedy. CARTER & BROTHER.

Agents for Erie county. No. 8, Reed House, Erie Pa.

Oct 3, 1850. *ly31*

DRIED APPLES!

THE highest market price will be paid for Dried Apples—corner store of LAIRD & RUST.

LARD AND Sperm Oil, by the barrel or gallon, constantly on hand by J. H. BURTON.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

And all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, fullness or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON,
AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 120, Arch Street, Philadelphia.

That power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and Ieser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs they are, without, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

Chas. Robinson, Esq., Easton, Md., in a letter to Dr. Jackson, Jan. 2, 1850, said—

"My wife and myself have received more benefit from your medicine than any other we have ever taken for the *Dyspepsia and Liver disease*."

"The Tenth Legion," published at Woodstock, Va., January 10, 1850, said—

"A GREAT MEDICINE."

"We have uniformly refrained from recommending to the public any of the various Patent Medicines of the day, unless thoroughly convinced of their value. Among those we consider worthy of notice is the *German Bitters*, invented by *Dr. Hoofland*, and prepared by Dr. Jackson, in Philadelphia. One instance in particular, in which the superior virtues of this medicine have been tested, has fallen under our observation. During the last summer, a son of Mr. Abraham Crabill, of this county, was very seriously affected with Liver Complaint, and after trying in vain various remedies, he purchased a bottle of the Bitters, and after using it, was so much relieved of his distressing malady, that he procured another bottle, and is restored entirely to health."

READ FURTHER A FEW FACTS.

The "Philadelphia Democrat," the leading German Journal of Philadelphia. The editor says, November 24th

"We again call attention to the removal of the German Medicine Store, the principle depot for the sale of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, from 722 Race to 120 Arch street, one door below Sixth. Owing to the increased demand for this medicine, and for the accommodation of his numerous patients, Dr. Jackson has been compelled to occupy a large store. We wish him success in the new quarters: he is deserving of it. The Bitters Mixture is without doubt the greatest medicine extant for diseases of the Liver and Bowels. A stubborn case of Chronic Diarrhœa has come under our notice, wherein the patient had exhausted the Materia Medica of the different schools of medicine with no apparent benefit. He was induced to use these bitters, and a few bottles of them have entirely cured him. Many such cures we could record, but we hope our readers will recollect this great restorative, should they be so unfortunate as to require its use. Dr. Jackson possesses the original unpublished receipt of Dr. Hoofland, and he prepares this medicine with great care. Those purchasing should call at his store, or see that his name is written upon the wrapper outside, and blown in the bottle, as imitations of all good articles are becoming."

Judge M. M. Noah a gentleman with great scientific and literary attainments, said in his "New York Weekly Messenger," January 6, 1830.

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—Here is a preparation which the leading presses in the Union appear to be unanimous in recommending, and the reason is obvious. It is not the mere prescription furnished by one of the most celebrated physicians of modern times, the late Dr. Christopher Wilhelm Hoofland, Professor to the University of Jena, Private Physician to the King of Prussia, and one of the greatest medical writers Germany has ever produced. He was emphatically the enemy of *humbug*, and therefore a medicine of which he was the inventor and endorser may be confidently relied on. He especially recommended it in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Debility, Vertigo, Acidity of the Stomach, Constipation, and all complaints arising from a disordered condition of the stomach, the liver and the intestines. Nine Philadelphia papers *express their conviction of its excellence*, and several of its editors speak of its effects from their own individual experience. Under these circumstances, we feel warranted, not only in calling the attention of our readers to the present proprietor (Dr. C. M. Jackson's) preparation, but in recommending the article to all afflicted."

MORE EVIDENCE.

The "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," the best family newspaper published in the United States, the editor says of

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

"It is seldom that we recommend what are termed Patent Medicines to the confidence and patronage of our readers; and, therefore, when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, we wish to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, that are noised about for a brief period and then forgotten after they have done their guilty race of mischief, but of a medicine long established, universally prized, and which has met the hearty approval of the Faculty itself."

Evidence upon evidence has been received (like the foregoing) from all sections of the Union, the last three years, *and the strongest testimony in its favor* is, that there is more of it used in the practice of the regular Physicians of Philadelphia than all other nostrums combined, a fact that can easily be established, and fully proving that a scientific preparation will meet with their quiet approval when presented even in this form.

That this medicine will cure Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, no one can doubt, after using it as directed. It acts specifically upon the stomach and liver—it is preferable to calomel in *all bilious diseases*—the effects is immediate. They can be administered to FEMALE or INFANT, with safety and reliable benefit, at any time.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

This medicine has attained that high character which is necessary for all medicines to obtain to induce counterfeiters to put forth a spurious article at the risk of the lives of those who are innocently deceived.

LOOK WELL AT THE NAME OF THE AGENT.

They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON upon the wrapper, and the name blown in the bottle, *without which they are spurious*. For sale wholesale and retail, at the

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No 120 Race street, one door below Sixth, (late of 276 Race st.,) Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country. Sold also by Carter & Brother, Erie, Pa.; Lampson & Goff, McKean corners, Pa.; J. Curtis, Waterford, Pa.

Erie, October 12, 1850 1yn22

DR. P. HALL'S
CELEBRATED COUGH REMEDY!
A Safe, Pleasant, Speedy & Effectual Cure

For Colds, Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and Hooping Cough.

This Medicine has been in use only a few years, and during that short period, it is believed to have effected more radical and important cures of Pulmonary diseases than any other Medical preparation either in ancient or modern times. It is but justice to state that

TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION,

or the number of deaths from that terrible disease, have greatly diminished in all places where this valuable medicine has been generally used. Thousands of people who have been severely afflicted with diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and were for a time fearful of the most dangerous results, now live in the enjoyment of the most perfect health, and cheerfully recommend

This Important Remedy

as a Speedy Cure for those common yet Dangerous pulmonary diseases. Thousands of Certificates of cures by this Medicine might be produced, many of which are truly

WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING.

But their words are true and cannot be doubted. Any certificate signed so numerously and by men of well-known Truth and Integrity of Character, should be sufficient to convince the most incredulous, that this Medicine is deserving of Great Confidence and worthy of Use wherever required.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have used Dr. P. Hall's Celebrated Cough Remedy, and have found it in every instance an efficacious Medicine, and fully worthy of its recommendations.

John Galbraith	John W Hays	Peter E Burton
Wilson King	John F. Tracy	Benjamin Grant
Wm Kelso	Tho's Hughes	Wm F Rinderknecht
M Goodwin	John R Cochran	G A Bennett
Tho's Moorhead jr	John M Warren	J M Dean
Tho's McKee	James D Dunlap	E M Bennett
Charles W Kelso	D Shirk	Lucius A Hall
Robert Cochran	M Mayer	D G Landon
R Thomas	H F Mehaffey	L W Green
H O Root	John S Brown	E P Ensign
H D Miner	Joseph Bell	Wm M Gallagher
A Sherwood	Joseph Deemer jr	J Salisbury
	R Baldwin	

This remedy is put in bottles of different sizes, which enables the poor as well as the rich to share its efficacy in restoring to all the blessings of health.

For sale wholesale and retail by P. Hall at his Drug Store, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie. Also for sale by B. C. Town & Co., North East and Waterburgh; Smith & Hendrix, Waterford; James H. Campbell, Edinboro; William H. Townsend, Springfield; James A. White, Girard; Joseph Gensheuer, Fairview, and by Agents generally throughout the country. 73

EAGLE FACTORY

PEARL CANDLES, LARD OIL, &c.

THE undersigned very respectfully invites the attention of his friends and foes, and those who are neither, to a beautiful article of Pearl Candles, of which he has a quantity now on hand, and offers for sale at the following rates: Boxes containing 6 lbs. $1,00, 14c a lb. by the quantity, and one shilling six pence retail. Lard, Oil, and Mould candles of the first quality, I will sell at prices nearly as cheap as Day Light. A supply of these articles will be kept at the store of R. O. Hulbert, and at my factory. I wish to purchase a large quantity of Lard. Tallow and Pork fitted on hogs suns, for which I will pay cash on delivery at my Factory, on 5th Street.

Erie, Dec. 28, 1850. 3m33 R. P. HULBERT.

Engraving on Wood.

THE subscriber is prepared to execute all orders in his line. Drawing and Engraving Landscapes, views of Hotels, Stores Factories, Machinery, Societies' Seals, Business Cards, Show Bills, &c., &c.

Orders attended to without delay, charges moderate.

Fredonia, July 27, 1846 M. S. PETTIT.

The Erie County Mutual Insurance Company

CONTINUE to Insure Buildings, Goods, Wares and Merchandise, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Marshall,	J. A. Tracy,	Wm. Beatty,
J. H. Williams,	Thos. Stewart,	G. Sanford,
S. Jackson,	Thos. Wills,	C. M. Tibbals,
W. H. Townsend,	Geo. Selden,	H. Sherman.
	J. C. Spencer,	

C. SANFORD, President.

GEORGE SELDEN, Secretary.

J. C. Spencer, Treasurer

E. W. GERRISH, Agent and Surveyor.

Erie, June 29, 1850. y7

TABLE and Pocket Cutlery.—My assortment is now complete and I do not hesitate to say a larger and better selected stock than was ever before offered in this market. R. REED.

Sept. 28, 1850.

SHEEP PELTS WANTED.—10,000 Sheep Pelts wanted, for which the highest price will be paid at the corner store of October 26. LAIRD & RUST.

HOEMLOCK BOARDS.—A few thousand feet wanted for immediate use. LAIRD & RUST.

ctober 26, 1850. n26

Dent I Notice.

R. RUSSELL D. D. S., office in Hugh's Building opposite the Erie Gazette office. All operations performed in a neat careful and durable manner, and warranted. tf9

HOUSE keepers can be supplied with brass, brittannia, Iron and japan candle sticks and lamps, brass snuffers and trays, brittannia, German silver and iron spoons, basting spoons, coffee mills, cutlery, &c., at the hardware store of E. REED.

Sept. 28.

BRANDY, Pale and Dark, Port, Madeira and Malaga Wine; Rum, Gin, and Whiskey, as pure and good as any in the city and a great deal cheaper, at HINDERNECHT'S.

16 BBLS. Coffee crushed and Powdered Sugar, a very nice article, for sale by W. F. RINDERNECHT.

SLATES in good assortment at the Hardware Store. RUFUS REED.

MUFFS.—Of superior quality, for sale by LAIRD & RUST.

December, 7, 1850.

DETERGENT AND DIURETIC.
DR. MYER'S
Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion Compound.

THIS valuable Medicinal preparation DIFFERS ENTIRELY from any simple "Extract of Sarsaparilla," or common purifying Medicine. It is a compound of many of the

MOST CLEANSING MEDICINES,

With others acting *directly on the Kidneys* or having immediate reference to the relief and continued healthy operation of some internal organs. It contains articles which enter into no other preparation in existence, and

IT IS UNRIVALD

In purifying and refreshing effects, by any Medicine in the world. It is put up

IN LARGE BOTTLES,

in *very pleasant* to the taste, and is more concentrated,

STRONGER, BETTER AND CHEAPER

Than any other in Market. Persons who have taken "Sarsaparilla" *by the gallon*, without relief, have been *radically cured*, by using two or three bottles.

This is the only Compound in which Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion are so prepared, so offer the peculiar virtues of each, in combination with pure Extracts of other healing articles of a highly concentrated state. Its ingredients are

PURELY VEG TABLE,

And are such roots and barks as are found—though chiefly affecting certain parts—in their *general* tendency to produce *the most cleansing and healing effects.*

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE

To cure many diseases Dropsies, Kidney Complaints, &c., draw off Watery Humors from the Blood, or corrupt and irritating secretions of diseased organs from the body, without the thorough operation on the KIDNEYS, as caused by this Medicine. No OTHER extract even *pretends to this effect*. In fact this very operation for which it is *particularly compounded*, differs from all other preparations, and makes it *the best compound in existence.*

IN ALL CASES OF DROPSY.

Use this medicine. It *will relieve*. It *has cured when Life itself was despaired of*. It contains articles that *will cure if anything can*, and takes the *only method* to make *permanent cures*. This Remedy

PURIFIES AND DRIVES OUT

All impure and gross humours, not only by working directly on the blood, but by restoring each organ to healthy vigor, and especially increasing the action of those which draw from the body, and lastingly remove all

IMPURE OR DISEASED FLUIDS.

All diseases originating in a depraved state of the vital fluids, Eruptions, Ulcers, Sores, Collection of Watery Humors,

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD,

Will find this the *best* alterative, and most cleansing Medicine, *far before any other in invigorating effect*. It has worked some of the *greatest cures* of Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS,

Bladders, &c. *A splendid diuretic. No extract is so good* for Weakness of the Kidneys, Weak back, Retention or Involuntary flow of Urine, Burning or Scalding, *Involuntary Emissions*, or other irritability, REMEMBER, *the only Medicine that heals these parts.* In Scrofulous habits of the System, Lax and weakened states,

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS,

Wasting diseases of the Lungs, Pains in the Breast, &c., the soothing Pectorals and bracing Tonics, heal the Lungs most kindly, and strengthen the body, while the acrid humours that load the system are cleansed. *The relieving action of the Kidneys is marked in Lungs disease.* It is warranted *superior to any preparation* —Sudden attacks from Exposure *are certainly cured.*

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

For Irregular, Suppressed or painful Menstruation, Fluor Albus, Uterine Diseases, or any derangement of the Female Frame, it never disappoints expectation *No common medicine will reach these derangements.* This compound contains certain Roots, *the best and only ones that should be used.* It cures the most aggravated forms.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND DECLINE,

It will refresh immediately. A few days' use will convince the incredulous. The appetite increased—the nerves so quiet—spirits raised and new, Pure and Rich Blood takes the place of vitiated and corrupt.

USE IT IN YOUR FAMILIES,

You will never be without it. It will do more good, and cure more speedily, the hundreds of petty diseases, Colds, Bowel Complaints, Impure Blood, &c., than anything you have ever tried.—*Look at Certificates.* The WEAKEST INFANT or most delicate Female *can take it with perfect safety.*

BEAR IT IN MIND.

That this is the *only medicine* that has ever cured the low, wearing Sick Fever, as *witnessed by the oaths of some thirty* of the cured, and you will acknowledge

THERE IS SOMETHING IN IT

Where obstructions of the organs have caused deposits,

GRAVEL,

Or Stone in the Bladder, this medicine has been used with astonishing success. *For Certificates of Cures of this or any disease, see Pamphlet of cures*

THE WORST FORMS

Of DISEASES of the STOMACH and BOWELS, Costiveness, DYSPEPSIA, with Debility, &c. For Bowel Complaints, *it can be relied on as a certain remedy.* Also, when accumulation of bile has caused

BILIOUS DISEASES,

Jaundice, &c., or when they are coming on, *take this and you are safe.* It carries off the corrupt bile rapidly, by the natural channels, and *ceases immediately.* It has cured

LIVER COMPLAINTS

years standing, as certificates testify. *It always gives satisfaction.* Try it. Great Physicians prescribe *always* diuretics. This compound is excellent—Dandelion alone is almost specific.

LOOK FOR TESTIMONY

On the pages of our PAMPHLETS *or columns of our papers.* A list of an influential names has never been given in support of any Medicine. We have there *indisputable* testimony of the *certain cure of every disease we mention. The most thorough investigation is requested.* GET A PAMPHLET. Call on the certifiers or ask their opinion, and you too will use it. It will affect you different from any other, and we think it will do you more good.

Prepared by Dr. H. MYER, Buffalo. All orders addressed to me, knowing the above, will be promptly attended to.

For sale by Carter & Brother, Erie, Pa. 1y12

KEOGHS' BUFFALO
Piano Forte Manufactory,
Niagara Street, Corner of Mohawk.

A. J. KEOGH & Co., Piano Forte manufacturers from New York, respectfully announce to the citizens of Buffalo and Erie, and the surrounding country, that they have established a manufactory of Piano Fortes, as above, and have now on hand a number of Instruments of their own manufacture, to which they invite the attention of Amateurs and professional Musicians or others in want of a real good instrument. Having conducted the business of one of the largest Piano Manufactories in the city of New York for some years, with perfect success, they have no hesitation in warranting their instruments for beauty of finish, ease of touch, and volume and richness of tone, equal to any of Eastern manufacture; and as they use no wood but what has been thoroughly seasoned by the action of time and the most artificial means, they can safely assure you who may favor them with their patronage, that their instruments shall be unsurpassed in durability, as well as the other qualities of a superior Piano.

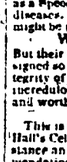
Piano Fortes of six, six and a half and seven octaves, constantly on hand—and instruments of any peculiar shape desired, will be made to order.

One of the above instruments can now be seen at the dwelling of D. McAllaster, on 40th street. A call is solicited.

A call is respectfully solicited. A. J. KEOGH,
J. KEOGH,

Buffalo, April 20, 1850. 1y40

Tailoring Done in New York Style.



THE undersigned respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage for the last three years, and solicits a continuance of the same. Having received the Fall and Winter Fashions for 1850, he feels confident that he is able to execute all orders intrusted to his care in the best style, for all employs none but the best workmen. Notwithstanding the cry of slopshop (alias slaughter-house) "cut and make," he pledges himself that all garments cut and made by him that do not fit, to pay for the cloth. Gentlemen who are desirous of having their clothes made "well" will do well to call on the subscriber. As good workmanship will not work without their pay in cash, he must commence on the principle of paying and being paid in cash.—The following are his prices:

Fine Dress or Frock Coat,	$6 00
" Sack "	5 00
" Over "	6 to 10 00
Pantaloons,	1 50
Vests,	1 50

N B.—Cutting done at the usual cash prices.

Erie, Oct 5. JOHN GOALDING.

New Store! New Goods!! and New Prices!!!
COMPTON & HAVERSTICK,
NO. 8, REED HOUSE.

DESIRE to call the attention of the Public to their store, which they have opened and intend conducting entirely on the pay system, being convinced, from experience, that it is the only just, true, and safe principle for all parties. Our stock consists of *Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Glassware, &c., &c.*, together with pure *Foreign Liquors*; Brandy, Gin, Rum, and Wines of all description. Domestic whiskey of our own manufacture, for which we challenge comparison with any brought from the east or west, in every particular, proof and price.

All we ask of the public is to call and examine our stock, which we keep of every description, believing as we do, that prices, style and quality will prove satisfactory. Goods exchanged for produce of all kinds.

Erie, May, 23, 1850. JOHN COMPTON.
H. B. HAVERSTICK.

Doctor Mathew J. Johnson.

GRADUATE of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, having located permanently in Erie, will give prompt attention to professional calls in town and country.

Office—Southwest corner of the Diamond, the brick building, formerly occupied by Dr. Faulkner.

RESIDENCE—On the Diamond, first building east of office.

Erie March 30. 49tf

ERIE WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE Proprietors have on hand about 12,000 yards of Plain Black, Brown, Olive, Steele mixed, and Gray Cloth and Plain Striped, and Baird, Cassimeres and Tweeds, which they are prepared to exchange for Wool, on a little *better terms* than heretofore. Having added considerable new machinery, and employed experienced Eastern workman, we are now prepared to do ample justice to all favors us with a call. We have made arrangements to manufacture Plad Flannels, for woman and children wear. We continue to Full Dye and dress *Domestic* Cloth, and Manufacture *Wool*, at our usual Rates.

We will pay *Cash* for Wool at the highest price the Market will justify. MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER.

Erie, May 4, 1850. 51

Depot of Carpenters' & Joiners' Tools.

THE subscribers have just received the largest and best assortment of Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools ever offered in this market, consisting of Bench, Moulding and Match Planes, Panel Ploughs, Hand, Panel, back, Compass and tenant saws, Firman, Framing and ducks bill Chissels, Broad, and Hand Axes Adzes, Hammers and Hatchets, Gauges, Bevels Levels, Compasses, Braces and Bitts, Augur Bitts, Augurs, Try Squares, Steel and Iron Squares, Draw Shaves, Plane Irons, &c., &c.

GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Erie, Oct. 26, 1850 n34

LATEST ARRIVAL OF GROCERIES.

WM. F. RINDERNECHT has just received direct from New York, a large stock of wet and dry Groceries, also Wines and Liquors, Dye Stuffs, Nails, Glass, Willow and Woodenware, which he will sell wholesale or retail, as low as any other establishment in the city. Call and see for yourselves. Corner State and Fifth Streets.—Erie, Nov. 9, 1850. n24

SOAP.—A largelot of superior Hard Soap, for family use, from an Eastern Manufactory for sale at eastern prices by the Box. A supply will at all times be kept on hand, and dealers and families will do well to call and examine qualities and prices; for sale on consignment by R. O. HULBERT.

Erie May 4, 1850. 51

Camphene.

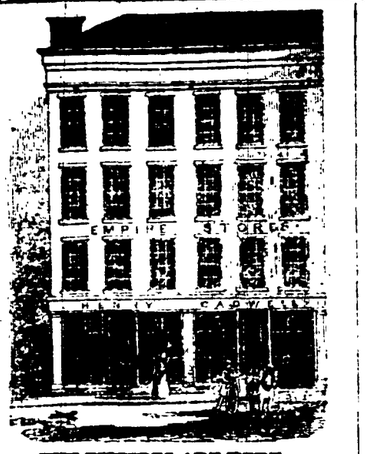
WARRANTED to burn well—also a few Camphene Lamps, Wicks and Globe for sale cheap by

J. H. BURTON.

JAPAN WARE.—A full assortment expressly for jobbing, at No. 8, Reed House. E. Reed.

ENAMEL Kettles of different sizes, at No. 8 Reed House. Sept. 28. E. Reed.

FLOUR 42s. White's Superior warranted Ams. Also 36 dos. best At Holres in town, for sale by W. F. RINDERNECHT.



THE EMPIRES ARE HERE.

H. CADWELL has just returned from New York with a large stock of goods of all kinds that will be sold for cash at prices that will cause the mouths of small croakers, until the frost comes out in the spring. Our stock being too large to enumerate, I will briefly give the price of a few articles. 300 Long Shawls, good Styles, warranted all wool, 63 by 126 inches, at from 20 to 25 shillings. 200 Bay State, Waterloo, and Empire Shawls, the largest size, 72 by 144 inches. The third No. is low as $4,00; the manufacturers price in Oct was $5,75 by the hundred. The fifrest quality and the best shawls ever laid down in Erie, at $7,00. This article could not be purchased of the maker in Oct, for less than $6,00. Prints as low as five cents, warranted fast colors, and all goods in proportion. Now is the time—next year goods must be higher. H. CADWELL.

Dec. 7, 1-3.

Commercial Exchange
STILL TRIUMPHANT!
$30,000 WORTH OF NEW GOODS.

ARRIVING and to arrive, $30,000 worth of New and Cheap Goods at the Commercial Exchange, where the subscriber has had his *Head Quarters* established for the last five years, and where, with the permission of the merchant Princes of Erie, he intends *for some years to come*, to offer to his former customers and all others, the greatest bargains ever attended to any people. His store is now so arranged as to accommodate all classes of purchasers. Having fitted up three separate departments. The first of which is well supplied with a large and rich stock of FANCY GOODS adapted solely to the wants of the *ladies*. The other department is well supplied with every article pertaining to the wardrobe of *gentlemen*, together with every variety of Staple Goods. By the above arrangements, he will be enabled to wait upon those wanting goods with facility and dispatch. He does not *here for one year*, to palm off upon purchasers, Goods or Clothing, that his stock is one of the largest and cheapest in the city, having been purchased from first hands, thereby saving the New York Jobbers profits, which enables him to sell 25 per cent. cheaper than those who purchase goods in the ordinary mode.

Among his stock may be found Black and blue black Satin, Dress Patterns, black, blue black and watered Gro de Rhine, spotted Lawns, linen tissues, Jenny Lind, embroidered silk and merino Cloaks, Broche and long Shawls, silk warp Paramattas, figured and striped Alapacas, a few pieces of Canton crape, expressly for wedding dresses; Dress Silks of every description and quality in great variety, plain, figured and dotted Tarlton Book Muslin, Bishop Lawns, Swiss Mull, plain and figured Ladies French Collars and Capes, linen do. collars and cuffs, and all kinds of laces and insertings, Belt Ribbons, Rob Roy embroidered Scarfs, striped and plain Cashmere de Laine, black silk laces; a large assortment of Jules Haules Perfumery, together with every other article kept in a *Fancy Dry Goods Store.*

In the Gentlemen's department may be found superfine black and blue black French Frock and Dress Coats, do Fancy Pants, silk, satin, Marseilles & Valencia Vests, Shirts, Collars, Gloves, Half Hose, Gravats, Tie Scarfs, Under shirts, Handkerchiefs, &c.

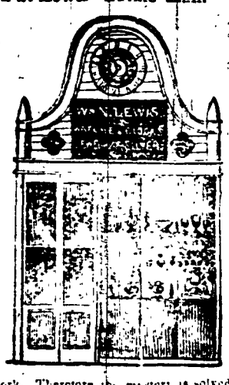
A large assortment of India Rubber Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Cashmerets, Satinetts. Also, 50 pieces Carpeting, Matting, Oil Cloths, Hearth Rugs, &c., &c.

The above enumeration embraces but a small part of my stock of goods—suffice it to say, I have one of the most complete assortments ever before offered in this market, and pledge myself to sell cheaper than any other establishment in the limits of the country, the Herculean puffs and advertisements of others to the contrary. Come and look through my stock, and my word for it you will not go away dissatisfied. My system of business is on the Cash plan, and I am hereby enabled to underseli them all west of Buffalo, for as well might the Ethiopean change his skin or the Leopard his spots, as any Merchant in Erie to attempt to compete with me in prices, who sells goods on the credit system—it can't be done. Therefore I say again to those who pay cash for goods, that if they will call on me at Commercial Exchange, I will astonish them by showing goods at lower prices than the same qualities have ever been offered in this market. The Greeks and Gentiles must stand aside, for the Jew has the undersell.

MOSES KOHL.

Erie, Sept. 7, 1850. n17

Free Exhibition at Lowis' Gothic Hall.



I would inform my friends and public generally that I have received for fall and winter trade the largest and best selected stock of Watches, and Jewelry ever offered for sale in Erie. The liberal patronage heretofore received, has induced me to enlarge my stock of goods. I will pledge myself to sell as low and at a small advance from my wholesale prices. Fourteen years experience in buying & selling goods in eastern cities, enables me to say I have the facilities for purchasing watches and jewelery at less price, than any other establishment in the city. I am receiving by Express every month, watches of different escapements, direct from manufacturers through the oldest and most ext